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VOL. XX NO. 160 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CITY RIOTERS BECOME MORE DEFIANT

DE VALERA'S 'NO' TO EMPIRE TRIBUNAL

Britain Proposes To Retaliate By Tarriff Wall Against Irish Products

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, July 4.

Mr. Dulanty, Free tate High Commissioner and Mr. Norton Leader of the Irish Labour Part heard the statement of Mr Thomas in the House of Commons on the Anglo-Irish Controversy.

Mr. Thomas announced that President De Valera's despatch was received to-day. He said that while agreeing in principle with the British offer of arbitration it refuses definitely Commonwealth Tribunal proposed by British Government which was strictly in accordance with unanimous recommendation of Imperial Conference of 1930.

Moreover he added President De Valera's reply goes beyond Land Annuities and seeks to repudiate generally financial settlement between two countries. The Government, therefore, was left no alternative but to proceed with financial proposals (to recover from Free State the amount lost on Land Annuities by means of duties on Irish products).—Reuter.

(For Earlier News See Page 12)

MRS. BARNEY'S TRIAL OPENS AT OLD BAILEY

Society Women Scramble For Entrance

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 4.

Excitement almost unprecented in the annals of Old Bailey marked the opening of the trial of Mrs. Barney. Hundreds of members of fashionable and theatrical circles jostled at the entrances competing for the 36 seats allotted to the public, privileged ticket holders for which were Marie Tempest and Marie Lohr. Would-be spectators were mainly young women in summer frocks.

Justice Humphreys took his seat at 11 sharp. Mrs. Barney who looked pale was dressed entirely in black and in audible tones pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder. The second charge of intent to cause grievous bodily harm was not read.

Sir Percival Clarke opened the prosecution case recapitulating police court evidence. Sir Patrick Hastings defended. The Jury included two women.

Mr. Waman Kabadi Sent To Byculla House Of Correction

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Waman P. Kabadi who was arrested yesterday will be sent this evening to the Byculla House of Correction. He was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

It appears that Khan Bahadur Pettigara Deputy Commissioner of Police, asked Mr. Kabadi to-day to give his passport. Mr. Kabadi stated that he was not sure where it was and promised to give the same when it was found. Mr. Kabadi is also stated to have inquired from the Deputy Commissioner why they were very particular about his passport when they could get it cancelled whenever they wanted.

POLICE OPEN FIRE TWICE IN ISLAMPURA & KAMATIPURA

Over Half A Dozen Muslim Funeral Processions

RIOTERS PELT STONES AT POLICE STATION

Kamatipura was again the scene of a pitched battle between Hindus and Mahomedans on Monday night. Crowds of Hindus and Muslims collected in the 8th Kamatipura Lane and exchanged stones and brickbats. A number of persons were injured in the fight and the police fired three rounds of revolver shots in order to disperse the rioters. None was injured due to police firing.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO BAKERY

Shortly afterwards at about 8-20 p.m. an attempt was made to set fire to a Muslim tea shop and bakery situated at the junction of 7th Kamatipura Lane and the main road. The police, however, intervened and before any damage was done to the shop the fire was put out.

The Nagpada police arrested six persons in connection with the day's rioting.

ELEVEN INJURED IN POLICE FIRING.

Earlier in the day a fierce "battle" between Hindus and Muslims at Islampura culminated in the police opening fire twice in which 11 persons received bullet injuries and a 16-year old Hindu boy was killed.

MONDAY'S TOLL

The day's casualties were 4 killed and nearly 70 injured. Of the fatal cases two died in the J. J. Hospital due to injuries sustained in the previous day's rioting.

The total casualties since the beginning of the riots are: 212 killed and 2,620 injured.

Two of the victims of the riots who died in the J. J. Hospital on Monday received injuries on Saturday and Sunday Mahiuddin Hussein, a Muslim cook who was assaulted on Foras Road on Sunday died on Monday.

Bhiva Krishna Mochi who was stabbed at Ripon Road on Saturday succumbed to his injuries on Monday.

The other two victims were: Rama Vishram Mochi who was stabbed at Two Tanks on Monday and died immediately. An unknown Hindu lad aged 16 was found dead with a bullet wound at the Islampura junction.

The Curfew Order was strictly enforced and troops patrolled the disturbed area after 10 p.m. No casualties were reported after the Curfew hours.

(For Latest News See Stop Press Page 5)

ATTEMPT TO SET BUILDING ON FIRE

There was intense excitement on Khetwadi Main Road when some Hindu 'mavalis' attempted to set fire to a building occupied by Hindus and situate at the junction of Khetwadi Main Road and Ardeshir Dady Street. It appears that the 'mavalis' suspected a man residing in the building of having called out the police when the Hindus created trouble at Islampura in the morning. They were about to light some cloth soaked in kerosene oil when some tenants of the building raised an alarm when the hooligans took to their heels.

The Maharbavdi police are investigating into the matter.

16 HINDUS ROUNDED UP.

Sixteen Hindus have been so far rounded up by the Maharbavdi police in connection with the rioting at Islampura.

The fire brigade was called out four times to put out fires in the city.

Stray cases of assault occurred throughout the day. In the evening two Pathans were stabbed near the Victoria Gardens.

MUSLIM HOOLIGANS PELT STONES AT POLICE STATION

Attempts To Desecrate Temple And Dargah

An attempt to desecrate a temple in Bapu Khote Street near Pydhownie by Muslim rioters and a simultaneous attempt to set fire to a 'dargah' in Mangalwadi, Girgaum, by Hindus were the ugly feature of Monday's disturbances in Bombay in the latter part of the day.

In the former case a number of Muslim rowdies hurled stones at the Laxminarayan temple and smashed the glass window panes. Clay models of Hindu gods decorating the walls of the temple were broken and the 'mavalis' lighted some cloth soaked in kerosene oil and attempted to set fire to the temple. In the meantime, however, the police dispersed the rioters and put out the fire.

The Hindus, on the other hand attacked a small 'dargah' at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, and set fire to a few mattings. The flames were put out by the police before any damage was done to the 'dargah' and the hooligans were charged and dispersed.

Both the incidents occurred simultaneously at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

HALF A DOZEN MUSLIM FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

About half a dozen funeral processions taken out by the Muslims from Pydhownie to the Muslim burial ground at Queen's Road provided anxious moments to the police. In each case a strong police guard accompanied the processionists who were inclined at times to be rowdy. The processions were not allowed to be taken through Hindu localities but were taken through the Mahomedali Road.

POLICE STATION ATTACKED.

While returning from the burial ground some of the processionists pelted stones at the Princess Street Police Station and also at a temple in Picket Road near the police station. They also stabbed a Hindu pedestrian near the Carnac Bridge, Crawford Market.

The Muslims also wanted to take out a funeral procession at midnight and the police were considering the question as to whether in view of the curfew order it would be advisable to allow the procession to pass.

FIRING ON HINDU CROWD

At about 10-30 the Maharbawdi Police opened fire on a crowd of Hindus near Northbrook Gardens. They had assaulted a Mahomedan and were chasing him. The police went to his rescue and in order to disperse the crowd a police officer fired a shot.

Nobody was injured and the crowd dispersed. The injured man was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

RENEWED HOOLIGANISM

Police Open Fire Twice In Islampura

The situation took a very serious turn at about mid-day at 11-45. The Muslim hooligans broke open a iron brass foundry at the junction of Suklaji Street and Foras Road owned by Brijlal and Hargovan. They looted brass articles, tapes iron dyes and various other articles including small Murtis (idols) After looting the workshop they set fire to it. Fortunately the fire was extinguished by a Hindu residing in the neighbourhood.

At about 1-45 a Hindu was stabbed fatally near Two Tanks. He died on his way to the J. J. Hospital and his body was taken to the morgue.

Serious rioting broke out in Islampura where Hindu and Mahommedan crowds indulged in stone throwing. A pitched battle took place in first Sutar Galli and stones brickbats and soda water bottles were freely used by both the parties. The police had to resort to firing which resulted in injuries to a number of people. Eight Hindus who had received bullet

(Continued on Page 5.)

MONDAY'S TOLL OF RIOTS

4 PERSONS KILLED AND 73 INJURED

The following is the list of casualties on Monday.

Congress Hospital (5 bullet cases out of which one proved fata.)	18
Free Emergency Hospital (1 bullet case)	12
J. J. Hospital (6 bullet cases).	22
Crescent Hospital	13
G. T. Hospital	6
K. E. M. Hospital	2
Total (Injured)	73

BOMBAY WORKERS OUT TO FIGHT RIOTS

Leaders Exhort Them Not To Fall Prey To Machinations Of Interested Parties

Mr. V B Karnik, Secretary of the Bombay Workers Anti-Riot Committee has issued the following statement to the press:—

The working class seems to have awakened to the necessity of doing some thing positive for preventing the communal riots from spreading to the working class areas. Sunday evening a handbill in Marathi and Urdu was issued under the signatures of a number of working class leaders appealing to the workers to keep themselves aloof from the communal fights. The leaflets were distributed in thousands in all the working-class areas.

Monday evening the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union toured the disturbed parts of Parel like Kalachowki and Delisle Road and met a number of workers personally and exhorted them not to fall a prey to the machinations of interested parties. Mr. Abdul Rahman Kasum Mitha accompanied the labour leaders.

A meeting of the representatives of a number of Trade Unions was held on Monday evening at 7-30 in the office of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, the president of the Union was in chair. The question of the communal riots in relation to the workers was thoroughly discussed and there was an unanimity of opinion that some positive steps must be taken immediately to counteract the spreading of the communal riots amongst the workers. It was, therefore, resolved to form a "Workers Anti-riot Committee." The following were elected the members of the committee:—

V H Joshi, A N Shetty, V B Karnik, Muhammad Siddique, Z R Chowdhery, S C Mhapanker, V K Tavade Muhammad Umar Rajab, B R Shinde, Abdul Majid Hakim with powers to co-opt.

It was decided to keep the office of the committee in the premises of the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel. It was resolved to carry on the anti-riot propaganda by issuing leaflets, by touring the disturbed localities and by holding private meetings etc.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCE RAJ

Six Persons Arrested For Political Prisoners' Day

Six persons who marched to Chowpatty sands on Monday evening with tri-colour flags to address a meeting in connection with the All-India Political Prisoners' Day were put under arrest by the Gamdevi police.

The arrested men also carried a black flag as a mark of protest against the renewal of the Ordinances. The flag has also been seized by the police.

NOTTS ON TOP

Indians 306 Runs Behind With 7 Men To Go

NAIDU BOWLS WELL

Beautiful weather favoured the resumption of play in the match between All-India and Nottinghamshire to-day when Indians continued their first innings. The wicket was good, Indians, however, were dismissed for the addition of 12 runs to their Saturday's total of 125.

JOGENDER SINGH RETIRES HURT.

Marshall and Jogender Singh, Saturday's not-outs, came out to resume Indians' innings, but they met with early disaster. Jogender Singh after twice hitting Voce to the boundary was struck in the forehead by a ball from Larwood and retired. Nissar brought up the hear but after scoring a single was bowled by Voce. This brought the Indians' first innings to a close. Marshall was not out with 6. Voce secured the best analysis with 5 wickets for 51 runs.

NAIDU'S SUCCESS WITH BALL.

George Gunn and Keeton opened the Notts second innings. Naidu claimed Gunn's wicket, Nissar holding that batsman after he had scored twenty, Keeton was the next to go caught by Navle behind the wicket after reaching his individual 27, while Walker who replaced Gunn at the crease was dismissed by Naidu through a catch by Colah before he had scored a single. Carr came in fourth but when he had scored 23 gave Nadu his third wicket, being given leg before to him. When lunch time came Arthur Staples and Harris were batting with 6 and 2 runs to their credit respectively, and the total stood at 78 for 4. Godambe was substituting Jogender Singh in the field.

During the lunch interval Jogendra Singh was removed to hospital where stitches were inserted to the injury on his forehead.

LILLEY'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

When play was resumed after lunch Naidu accounted for Staples in the first over, the batsman being held by Colah at short-leg for 6. Gunn (Jr.) joined Harris and had scored 18 when he was splendidly caught by Naomal, off his own bowling. The score then stood at 111 for loss of 6 wickets. Lilley now partnered Harris and made a brisk opening scoring three boundaries from Naomal. He reached his individual 50 in 45 minutes while 200 was telegraphed after the side had batted for 10 minutes under 3 hours. For the addition of five more runs to his total however Lilley was dismissed being caught by Limbdi off Amarsingh. At the tea interval when the total was 233 for 7 Harris and Larwood were batting with 47 and 21 respectively.

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Naomal, c Lilley, b Voce	11
Navle, l.b.w., Voce	7
Wazir Ali, b Voce	3
Naidu, b Larwood	19
Colah, b Arthur Staples	18
Amarsingh, c Carr, b Arthur Staples	25
Lall Singh, c Carr, b Arthur Staples	16
Limbdi, b Voce	5
Marshall (not out)	6
Jogender Singh (retired hurt)	12
M. Nissar, b Voce	1
Extras	7
Total	125

Bowling Analysis: Larwood 1 for 28, Voce 5 for 51 and Arthur Staples 3 for 37.

NOTTS SECOND INNINGS.

George Gunn, c Nissar, b Naidu	21
Keeton, c Navle b (?)	27
Walker, c Colah b Naidu	0
Carr, l.b.w., b Naidu	23
Harris (batting)	47
Arthur Staples c Colah b Naidu	6
Gunn (Jr.) c and b Naomal	18
Lilley c Limbdi b Amarsingh	55
Larwood (batting)	21
Extras	16
Total (for 7 wkts.)	233

SIAMESE KING GRANTS NEW CONSTITUTION

Heir Apparent To Throne Leaves Country With Family For Europe

END OF BANGKOK REVOLUTION

LONDON, July 4.

Bangkok.—Following King Prazabhipok's signature to new constitution Prince Paribatra, heir-presumptive to the throne, was permitted to return to his own palace and leave the country to-day with his family, probably for Europe.

Paribatra who was formerly Minister of Interior was one of the princes arrested at the time of revolution. All other princes have been permitted to return to their palaces.—Reuter.

CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Shamlal Refuses To Express Regret

LAHORE HIGH COURT'S DECISION

LAHORE, July 4.

When the contempt of court proceedings against Mr. Shamlal, senior counsel in the Conspiracy Case, commenced this morning before Justice Allan Broadway, Acting Chief Justice, Justice Monroe, and Justice Coldstream for having said to the court 'that his client wanted to move the Chief Justice for the reconstitution of the bench, Mr. Shamlal raised a preliminary objection that as Their Lordships had stated in their judgment of last Friday that the statement in question constituted "A deliberate and intentional insult to the court" he wanted the contempt proceedings to be heard by other judges who had not formed a judgment on the issue.

NO CASE FOR NEW BENCH.

Sir Allan Broadway said that there was no case for the reconstitution of a new bench. As they had decided beforehand that a contempt of court had been committed this opportunity was being given to the accused to purge the statement, or clear his position.

"DID HIS DUTY."

Mr. Shamlal said that it was his duty to communicate to the court the desire of his client and for doing that he had consulted the President of the High Court Bar Association and had put the statement in the mildest language possible. He did not think that any insult could be implied. He refused to express his regret.

Their Lordships held him guilty of contempt of court and inflicted the following punishment:—"We record our grave disapproval of his action."

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F. AHMAD,
Registrar.
Dated ..-7-1932.
5161

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE

Certain amendments in the Syllabus for the Examinations of 1933 have been made by the Academic Council. These amendments have separately been printed as Corrigenda and can be had free of cost from the Registrar's Office. Stamps of one anna must be sent to cover the postage.
F. AHMAD.
Registrar.
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated 1st July, 1932.
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ARABIAN SEE MONSOON STRENGTHENS

INCREASE OF RAINFALL IN KONKAN EXPECTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

After two days of sunlight rain again appeared yesterday morning. After an hour and a half dark sky and light showers it disappeared. This morning the sky indicated a good day, but about 11 o'clock, it darkened and a few light showers came down in the noon. Now darkness and light are coming in quick succession. The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened and heavy rains are expected in Konkan. For some days, unlike last week, rain may come both day and night.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 4.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened in Malabar and Konkan. The Bay monsoon is strong in Lower Burma, but remains weak elsewhere. Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur and Bombay Deccan and Mysore and local rain in West Central India and the Central Provinces and in and near the Kumaon Hills. The temperature is above the normal in the United Provinces, Bihar, Central India and the adjoining parts of Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal West Central India, Central Provinces and East Rajputana. A few falls have occurred in Orissa Bihar, United Provinces East and North Punjab, Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Fort Blair half an inch; Akyab seven; Amherst five; Victoria Point and Mergu two; Minbu one Lashio three quarters; Diamond Island a half; Jalpaiguri three; Sambalpur two; Cherrapunji and Gauhati one and a half; Silchar, Darjeeling, Saugor Island, and Sandheads one; Calcutta three-quarters; Shillong, Ranchi and Gaya a half; Dibrugarh, Tizpur and Chaibasa a quarter; Seoni and Nagpur two; Amroati one and a half; Lucknow, Indore, Bhopal and Pachmarhi a half; Bareilly, Roorkee, Akola and Pendra a quarter; Simla a half; Ludhiana and Jaipur a quarter; Ratnagiri and Calicut three; Gadag two; Cochin one and a half; Aurangabad and Miraj one; Malegaon and Kodaikanal three-quarters; Karwar, Chittaldrug, Trivandrum and Nellore a half; and Sholapur, Khandala, Parbhani and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma and increase in Malabar, Konkan and Assam. Local rain will recur in Mysore, the Deccan the central parts of the country, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bengal and in and near the Punjab-Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 4/7/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hoors 78.3 degress 14 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.—82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 54 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.69 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 11.88 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4/7/32.

At 8-7 a.m. losal time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.0 deg. C., a mercury barometer, without index error at mean sea level would actually ready 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Date 4/7/32.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 4/7/32 Colaba Point 0.15" Fort 0.20" J. J. Hospital 0.06"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 11.31" Fort 15.96" J. J. Hospital 17.12".

Total for the corrpesdonding period of 1930 Colaba Point 30.13" Total for the corrpesdonding Fort 31.40" J. J. Hospital 15.33"

CAPT. T. NEVILLE STACK

HISTORY OF RECORD FLIGHTS

(BY WILLIAM COURTENAY.)

Few airmen, either in Britain or in other lands, have such a fine record of steady flying and perfect navigation as Captain Stack. The War years called him forth to Service while still in his 'teens, and 1914 and 1915 found him serving in France with the Royal Engineers.

By 1916, the desire for high adventure in the romantic Royal Flying Corps beckoned him onwards to its ranks. He was a born pilot, and it was not long before he had "taken his wings" and tasted Active Service in this fledgling Corps. After the War years, he graduated into Civil Aviation in its earliest days and as Chief Pilot to the London and Provincial Aviation Co., did much to establish the confidence of the public in aviation by passenger flying to most parts of the British Isles and the Continent. He was also Test Pilot to this Company.

FLYING FOR PRESS.

The yearns which followed found him caught up in the breathless round of flying for the London Press on hazardous, long-distance flights for "scoops." He earned a reputation for safety and reliability second to none. "Stack never turns back," they said of him at one famous London editorial news room.

In 1922, he returned for further service with the Royal Air Force. For four years he sayw more service in Iraq, Egypt, and on the turbulent Kurdistan Border. With other Officers, he helped to found the Cairo—Baghdad Air Mail route, which to-day has become part of the Empire routes to India and the Cape.

FIRST INDIA FLIGHT.

The year 1925 found him back in Civil Aviation, searching for fresh "air fields" to conquer. He did useful work as Test Pilot t many firms at this time.

It was in that year that Captain Stack, known by now as 'th Lancashire Airman,' flew the first light aeroplane to India. With Captain Leete in a similar machine they made history and were both awarded the Air Force Cross by H. M. The King. A year later, Captain Stack, A.F.C. made the first scheduled flight from England to Northern Africa, covering 5,000 miles before there were many civil airports in existence In 1928, he made the record for the London-Berlin flight by light aeroplane, and in the succeeding years, after helping to bring National Flying Services to birth, he flew on further successful trips to India and the East.

The latest, only a few months ago, was with M. Bata, the Czech boot king, as passenger.

Last winter also, Captain carried out the following remarkable endurance records:—

	miles in one day.
London-Berlin-London	1,200
London-Copenhagen-London	1,400
London-Constantinope	1,660
Constantinople-London	1,660
London-Warsaw-London	2,000

In between these fine British triumphs he found time to carry out a European demonstration tour for the Blackburn Aviation Company, of Brough, Hull.

Altogether, Captain Stack has over 4,000 flying hours to his credit. He possesses the confidence of the aircraft manufacturers to a singular degree. He has flown over 100 types and was specially invited by the Spartan Aircraft Co., to demonstrate the Spartan Mailplane "Blackpool" in India and Egypt because of his long and distinguished record.

POONA ARRESTS

POONA, July 4.

Twenty persons, including Mr. V. V. Attikar, Anandibai Joglikar and two other women were arrested this morning in connection with holding, at Reay Market, the Poona District Political Conference.—A. P.

MOCKERY OF AUTONOMY

PATRO ON HOARE'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, July 3.
(By Mail)

Sir A. P. Patro, member of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference interviewed said:—

"The statement of the Secretary of State for India contemplates no change in the policy of the British Government but the alterations proposed in the procedure of the Round Table Conference are of great importance and so they are viewed with anxiety by all those who have been co-operating with the Government. One striking defect in the matter is the manner in which the announcement was made. There has been no official indication of the impending changes. The Viceroy, as Chairman of the Consultative Committee which is now the surviving link between the British Cabinet and the Indian public should have called the Committee to talk on a matter of supreme importance.

NO CASE FOR URGENCY.

Correspondence was said to be going on between Simla and Whitehall for sometime. Nevertheless the official circles of Simla did not deem it fair and proper to take the members into confidence. It is not all the members who are fortunate to have friends in the Government of India or in official circles. There seems to be no secret in the matter as Special Correspondents of the Press from Simla have been flashing about messages anticipating some kind of change. The criticism against the altered procedure would have had less force if a straightforward course was adopted. There was no urgency to rush matters through without any previous consultation of the people and their representatives. It is presumptuous of the officialdom of the Government of India to think that because no member resigned his place on the Committee, the plan of the Indian Government should be deemed to be clever and wise.

MOCKERY OF AUTONOMY.

The announcement that one Bill will provide both for Provincial Autonomy and All-India Federation and that the former will precede the latter is a salient feature of the statement. Anxiety is necessarily felt as to the period that will intervene between the two stages. It is an attractive part of the proposal that the units of Federation, that is, the autonomous Provinces and the All-India spheres will be asked to express their acceptances of the proposed All-India Federation. It is not a full Federation that is contemplated in the scheme. It is limited to certain specified objects and subjects known as "Common Subjects." Every autonomous Province must have the right to weigh the incidence of the proposed Federation, financially and administratively and from a constitutional point of view. In no country known to history is a federation imposed on the units.

India's position is peculiar in that there has been a unitary form of Government wholly centralised till 1921. The Central Government had the right of control and superintendence over the Provinces. That position is now altered and it will be unreal autonomy and mockery if the Provinces are not considered as independent units to express their self-determination.

Generally speaking the proposals relating to the alteration in the procedure of the Conference tend to fulfil "speed and sincerity" if the further and "more formal consultations" referred to above are carried on with equality and in a spirit of real co-operation.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A Book entitled "Commercial and Business Directory" for the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts containing the names of various establishments and concerns as also the names of contractors and of different merchants and traders such as timber charcoal, rice, grass, salt, fish, bricks, chunam, bangles, milk, sand, vegetables, fruits and flowers, etc. and detailed information of some of the concerns and establishments is to be published shortly by Mr. D. G. Kale, Editor, "Tanatkar" of Ville Parala (D. D. Joshi's Bungalow).

Editorial observations regarding various questions pertaining to commerce and business will also appear therein. Some statistical tables are also to be given. Photographs of prominent businessmen and merchants as also of the establishments are to be inserted.

As this Book will be in English, it will be useful to Bombay business people, as also outside the Bombay Presidency. It is to be hoped all business people will co-operate with the publisher and render him every possible help in the matter to enable him to make it a success.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

SCIENTISTS' & BLACK MAGIC RITES

Weird Midnight Sorcery Tests

A virgin pure of heart, a he-goat and a party of British and German scientists will conduct a macabre experiment in the light of the full moon on the Brocken Peak, Harz Mountains, next Friday, says a London message dated June 11.

At midnight exactly the experiment in Black Magic will begin on the mountain known in Germany as the "Witches Trysting Place," where mysterious and often sinister rites are believed by the superstitutious to have been performed in the past.

The experiment will be conducted by Mr. Harry Price, of the National Laboratory for Psychical Research at South Kensington, and Professor von Mohr, of Gottingen.

THE MAGIC CIRCLE.

It is described in an ancient German volume devoted to the black arts, and will be faithfully reproduced on Friday. These are the rites which must be performed:

A virgin pure at heart, dressed in a white robe, is led to the mountain peak at midnight, her hand tightly clutching the silver cord tied to a white he-goat.

As soon as a pinewood fire has been started a group of "magicians" must form a circle, surrounding the fire, the girl and the goat. Triangles and cabalistic signs are traced on the soil.

The goat's mouth is to be smeared with blood, honey and the metal scraped from church bells. Then the goat is covered with a pure white cloth.

The magicians next recite the mystical abracadabra of their craft, the entire performance taking several hours.

When the moon is obscured and only a "pin-head of light cometh from the Tower of Kassel," the maiden will whisk away the sheet.

Then, instead of the goat, will be revealed a youth of surpassing beauty.

Thus states the book of magic.

SORCERY EXCURSIONS.

The scientists have decided to undertake this mission to demonstrate that the days of sorcery are over. They also wish to test the psychological effect of this midnight scene on those who participate in it.

Incidentally, the Nordhausen-Wernigerode railway and the Harz Traffic Association hope to discover that black magic is highly beneficial to the tourist traffic!—B.U.P.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM

HONGKONG, (By Mail.)

Charlie Chaplin is planning the production of a new film on an ambitious scale—"something like 'City Lights,'" "to judge from what he said when he passed through Hongkong on his Far East trip.

"Big things are brewing in the production line so far as I am concerned," he said. "It will be something on the lines of 'City Lights'—but will have an entirely different theme."

Chaplin confessed that he found talking pictures "most interesting"—but considered that so far they had not improved the art of the film.

GIRL SEIZED BY EAGLE

OSLO, (By Mail).

While playing outside a farmhouse in the Trondelag district, a four-year-old girl was seized by an eagle, which dropped her halfway up a high and steep cliff. The child was quite unhurt when she was found, and said that "a big bird from one of my fairy tales came and took me for a ride."

WOMAN'S GIFT TO NATION

Bequest To Reduce National Debt

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received a bequest for the reduction of the National Debt.

The bequest is contained in the will of Mrs. Beatrice Emily Smyth, of Egertoncres., Chelsea, S.W., and formerly of Churt.

She left net personalty £60,777, half her residuary estate being bequeathed for National Debt reduction.

She also left a number of legacies to hospitals and charities in both England and Nova Scotia.

These included £2,500 to the Salvation Army.

She directed that her remains should be cremated, that no memorial should be erected to her, and that no religious service should be held at her funeral.

PLANT PROTECTION

The Value Of Arsenic-dust Preparations

The increasing tendency in modern agriculture to abandon traditional remedies and to rely more and more upon newly developed preparations for plant protection, is the result of practical experience. Just as in the realms of medicine, new preparations have gradually replaced the remedies of the old herbalists, apothecaries and barber-surgeons, so also in agriculture, it has been found necessary to design new preparations based on sound scientific principles and more perfectly adapted to their purpose.

Twenty years ago, scarcely a thought was given to any form of plant protection on a large scale. Until recently, it had not occurred to anyone that a remedy against insect pests might itself prove poisonous to the plants and agriculturists were more than content if the majority of their plants were saved from a plague. To-day, standards are higher and criticism more severe.

The substitution of arsenic dust preparations for spraying with arsenical solutions originated in the United States, where calcium arsenate was extensively used for protecting cotton plantations against a destructive beetle (Anthonomis grandis). Here the first attempts were made to distribute calcium and lead arsenate dust by means of aeroplanes. This method has been greatly developed, modified and improved by the German chemical industry in recent years. Not only have special types of aeroplane been designed for distribution but in addition it was found necessary to employ new preparations of arsenic. Calcium arsenate has the disadvantage that it clumps and also does not adhere to the leaves; further, it is highly poisonous and much damage to cattle and game was caused by its extensive use and made its further employment impossible. In 'Meritol' the chemical industry discovered a preparation, which avoided the disadvantages of calcium arsenate.

Calcium arsenates clumps easily and is difficult to distribute evenly over the plants which are thus incompletely protected. The majority of the material rolls off the smooth surfaces of the plants on to the ground and as a result acts as a poison instead of a protection to them.

'Meritol,' on the contrary, is an extremely fine arsenic powder which does not clump, the particles remaining separate. It is easily distributed, falling in a cloud on the plants and covering them with an even, thin layer of protective dust. It adheres firmly to the smooth surfaces and does not fall off. 'Meritol' does not take up water and can, therefore, be applied during bad weather. It is extraordinarily resistant to wind and rain, properties which calcium arsenate entirely lacks.

On account of these improvements the field of application of arsenic dust as a plant protector, has been greatly extended. In all countries, where plant protection is systematically carried out, arsenic dust has now replaced spraying with arsenical solutions. It has been fully recognised that the fineness of 'Meritol' powder, its adhesive power and its resistance to bad weather conditions, constitute a great advance over calcium arsenate and produce a saving both in labour and material of 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

The fact that the frequent difficulty in obtaining water for making the arsenic solutions and the nuisance of preparing and mixing them are avoided as well as the absence of injurious effects on the plants, clearly explain the growing preference for arsenic dust preparations.

Situation In Austria

DIFFICULTIES OF NEW GOVERNMENT

The Vienna Correspondent of the "Central European Observer" (Prague) wrote in mail week as under:—

"The new Austrian Government headed by Dr. Dollfuss has faced Parliament and obtained, as expected its first success: the Social Democrats vote of no-confidence was defeated after a heated debate by 82 to 69 votes, a fact which newly demonstrates the depth of the division fhich exists between the bourgeois and the socialist camps in Austria to-day. On the division which exists between ten years since Dr. Seipel inaugurated in Austria his bourgeois campaign which resulted in Austrian sanitation under the aegis of the League of Nations. Since those days the situation has radically altered. Dr. Seipel is ailing, and the system he inaugurated is declining. The bourgeois party of the Christian Socialists has lost its leading position—today, in the Austrian National Assembly the Social Democrat Party is the strongest. The Christian Socialists are dependent on the support of the small citizens parties, a fact which naturally leads to the exploitation of their position of "tongue of the balance". In Parliament two points are noticeable: the bourgeois majority is weakened owing to defections and the individual Socialist minority is strengthened. The situation is complicated by the penetration into Austria of the Hitler movement. In the present Parliament which resulted from the elections of 1930. the Hitlerites are without representation. In the future Parliament, however, they will have marked strength: three blocs will will face each other: the Social Democrats who presumably will maintain their position, and who will represent 40-45 per cent of the inhabitants of Austria, the Christian Socialists and the remnants of the other bourgeois parties, a group which will be weaker than the Social Democrats, and the Hitlerites, who have gained ten mandates, chiefly at the expense of the small bourgeois parties. Austria will, then, be faced with a new situation, calling for a new grouping and a fresh solution. These things concern the future and represent the cares of that period—not very distant. Austria has, however, a series of problems of moment.

THE NEW BUDGET.

In the first place is the new budget. The results of the revenue receipts up to the present for the current year suggest that the end of the period will will show a deficit of 250 million schillings. Because of this the Government must take steps to ensure radical economies and search for further sources of income. Both tasks are naturally very difficult in the face of the present economic crisis.

As the second great task the Government is faced with the final liquidation of the question of the Creditanstalt. Foreign creditors are not satisfied with the Government's offer; on the other hand, the Government can point to the critical situation of the country which is revealed in all branches of economic life. The last few days have brought with them new proofs of the catastrophic results of the Austrian crisis. The Vienna Bankverein had to admit that it had lost the greater portion of is share capital, which will be reduced from 55 million to 22 million, and by a new issue from Belgian and German sources and from a consortium of the National Bank, will again be increased to 44 million schillings. Stone after stone falls from the proud building of the Vienna money market; the Depos[illegible] Bank, the Union Bank, the Anglo-Bank, the Bodenkreditanstalt, the Landerbank, have disappeared to become adjuncts of foreign institutions, the Creditanstalt broke down and its future is still undecided, and it appears that the Vienna Bankverein, to which reference has been made, can only be saved at great sacrifice.

The third great task which awaits the Government is a decision on the transfer moratorium for foreign debts. A decision is urgent, but Austria awaits the findings of the mixed commission of the League of Nations which, at the moment, is deliberating on Austrian affairs.

AUSTRIAN PUBLIC LIFE.

The progressive radicalisation of Austrian public life is a further anxiety which the Government must face, and this coincides with the opening of the tourist traffic season, from which Austria expects so much. It would certainly have unfortunate, unexpected consequences if Austria during summer were turned into a battlefield upon which passions and dissensions penetrating the Alpine countries from neighbouring Germany were to be fought out. Recently come depressing reports of terrible clashes which resulted from political meetings at Hotting, Linz and Eggenburg; in one week there were three pitched battles in each of [illegible] were fifty wounded. [illegible] which there oppression of the [illegible]. To this the dents at the Vie[illegible] Jewish stu- by the National [illegible]na University tributes; the [illegible] Socialists con- more and more [illegible] University comes of the Hitleri[illegible] under the control ernment pro[illegible]es. Dollfuss' Gov- general ban[illegible]oses to abolish the mations—dr[illegible] upon uniformed for- police org[illegible]ring the Summer the cult task [illegible]ns will have a diffi- zone be[illegible] to set up a neutral of the [illegible]ween the armed units the or[illegible] Republican Schutzbund on Heim[illegible]e land and the municipal [illegible]tock and the Hitlerites on t[illegible] other. Summer in Aus- tria [illegible] will thus be characterised by [illegible] unusual economic and poli- tical tension.

VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Report For Past Year

BOMBAY, Friday.

The twelfth general body meeting of the share-holders of the Vulcan Insurance Company was held on Thursday evening in the office of the Company at Jehangir Wadia Building Fort.

In the absence of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad (the chairman), Mr. Velji Lukhamsi Napoo one of the Directors, took the chair.

The meeting adopted the audited statement of Accounts and the Directors' report, for the year, 1931.

In the course of their report the directors say:—

From the Revenue Account the nett Premium Income amounted to Rs. 11,79,410-14-4. The Income from Investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,13,549-3-7 and with the Reserve Funds amounting to Rs. 9,40,900 brought in from the previous account added to it, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 22,33,860-1-11.

On the expenditure side the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 5,45,539-12-2 being 46.2 p.c. of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual Commissions and Expenses there remains a credit balance of Rs. 10,79,599-12-9. Out of this Rs. 4,71,800 have been reserved for Unexpired Risks being 40 per cent of the Premium Income for the year. From the balance the Directors recommend Rs. 428200 to be carried forward as additional Revive and the remaining amount of Rs. 1,79,599-12-9 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

To the Balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 37,240-14-11 from the last year's account which with the addition of Profit on Exchange amounts to Rs. 2,55,151-3-4. After providing for the necessary depreciations Income tax and Super Tax Contribution to self-Provident Fund, Directors' and Auditors' Fees Bad and Doubtful Debts and Investment Reserve Fund, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,15,401-6-6 which the Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

Payment of a Dividend at 8 annas per share free of Income Tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0

Payment of one month's Bonus to the Staff amounting to Rs. 5,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 33,797-14-6 to be carried forward to the next year's account.

The Investments are shown at cost, adequate provision having been made for the necessary depreciation thereon.

American exchange has been taken at Rs. 280 per dol. 100 for revenue purposes, while the market value of the Securities on 31st December 1931 has been calculated at the then ruling rate viz., Rs. 390 per dol. 100. The Foreign Exchanges have been taken at the ruling on 31st December, 1931.

The year 1931 has been a year of acute trade depression, lower commodity prices and consequently lower premiums. In view of the anxious times the trade and industry is passing through in the country, the Management in consultation with the Directors, has adopted a policy of caution and turned down non-paying business from some of the Agencies. Moreover a few of the Foreign Treaties were cancelled, consequently the premium income for the year decreased. The Directors [illegible] ever, feel confident [illegible] how- trade conditions [illegible] when premium [illegible] improve the ter[illegible]come will show ma- [illegible]al increase.

The retiring Directors were re-elected.

ETHER AT GIRL'S FLAT

The young man named Nicholas Cornelius Marie Zulver, accused of administering to Miss Una Win[illegible] "an overpowering drug" (said [illegible] be ether) at her flat in St. Alban[illegible] place, Haymarket, London, w[illegible]- intent to commit an indict[illegible]ith offence, has been committed [illegible]able for trial, bail being allowed.

Zulver, when asked if [illegible] anything to say at th[illegible]e had borough-street Court, re[illegible]e Mari- am not guilty, and I res[illegible]plied: "I defence." [illegible]ave my

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The above prices are original. Half of these will be charged during the concession. Postage will be charged extra.

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HOME RULE BILL FOR SCOTLAND

"Must Have Entire Control Of Its Own Affairs"

"Only by complete separation from England can we in Scotland achieve any measure of progress and achievement."

In these words Mr. J. McGovern, M.P. for Shettleston (Glasgow) justified his new Home Rule for Scotland Bill, which he is bringing up before the House.

Mr. McGovern outlined the details of his Bill:—

"Its terms are the provision of a single-chamber government with parliamentary headquarters in Edinburgh to accommodate the 148 members at presence returned for Scotland", he said.

"A Scottish president would be elected and hold office for three years. A supreme Court of Scotland would be instituted to determine all constitutional questions and be composed of seven persons."

"We must have the handling of our own policy in money matters as well as everything else concerned in the welfare of Scotland." Mr. McGovern went on. "In this I have the support of many politicians, including Mr. Maxton, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Kirkwood.

CHANNEL CYCLED

Dutchman's 13 Hours' Journey

Henrick Schilperoort, a Dutchman, aged fifty-one, crossed the English Channel on a hydrocycle from Calais to Dover on Saturday June 11.

He reached Dover at 8 p.m. his trip having taken 13 hours.

COTTON

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WITH A FOREWORD BY
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Sir Syed Amir Ali
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G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

WORLD ACTION FOR WORLD RECOVERY

America Must Take Lead

Nothing is more calculated to lead the student of economics to throw up his hands in complete despair than a mere recital of the present actual economic policies of governments. What possible point can there be he is likely to ask, in discussing refinements and advances in economic theory when popular thought and the actual policies of governments, certainly in everything connected with international relations, have not yet caught up with Adam Smith For the present-day tariff policy of Europe and America is hardly distinguishable from the tariff policies rampant in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The real reasons for those tariffs are the same, and the pretended reasons are also the same, writes Henry Hazlitt in the "Nation," New York.

In the century and a half since "The Wealth of Nations" appeared, the case for free trade has been stated thousands of times, but probably never with more direct simplicity and force than it was stated in that volume. In general Smith rested his case on one fundamental proposition: "In every country it always is and must be the interest of the great body of the people to buy whatever they want of those who sell it cheapest." "The proposition is so very manifest," Smith continued, "that it seems ridiculous to take any pains to prove it; nor could it ever have been called in question, had not the interested sophistry of merchants and manufacturers confounded the common-sense of mankind."

CHILDISH NATION.

One of the most stubborn notions which Adam Smith had to combat was that identifying "money" with wealth.

This whole notion, as Smith had little trouble in showing was a childish one; it rested upon a mere verbal ambiguity; and yet so firmly intrenched had it become that even those "who are convinced of its absurdity, are very apt to forget their own principles, and in the course of their reasonings to take it for granted as a certain and undeniable truth." The notion, unfortunately, seems as solidly imbedded in popular thought in 1932 as it was in 1776. On no other ground can we explain the pathological fear in nearly every nation to-day, not merely of an "unfavourable" balance of trade, but of imports of any kind that could possibly be made at no matter what added cost at home. The statesmen of the world in whose hands our destinies have been placed stand in their economic thought exactly where the mercantilists stood in the seventeenth century. A hundred and fifty-six years after Adam Smith produced his masterly argument for free trade, his countrymen are being humbugged by the infantile slogan "Buy British"; while the United States, which as the greatest creditor nation in the world has more reason than ever for reducing its tariffs if it ever hopes to have its loans repaid, maintains the most preposterous tariff system in existence.

WHY TARIFFS.

It is frequently pretended that there are now reasons for high tariffs which the knowledge and conditions of Adam Smith's time did not enable him to see. It would be interesting to know what these reasons are. Smith was certainly familiar with the "infant industries" argument; he admitted that a specific tariff may have led to the establishment of this or that industry, though he gives strong reasons for doubting whether in the long run a nation as a whole is any better off on that account. Certainly, in any case, the "infant industries" argument is an aburd one in the United States of to-day. Smith concedes, also, that it may be advisable to protect by tariffs certain industries essential to the national defence though he also makes it clear that from any other standpoint such an indirect subsidy is just as much an unproductive economic burden as the expenditures for the army and navy. Nor was Smith even unfamiliar with the argument prevalent in every European country to-day, that tariffs were necessary as "retaliatory" measures, or for purposes of "bargaining." On the contrary, he found it necessary to relate the history of the purely retaliatory tariffs during the century before he wrote, as well as the wars they led to. And he conceded that retaliations of this kind might even be good policy if there was a genuine probability that they would procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. But he added:

When there is no probability that any such repeal can be procured, it seems a bad method of compensating the injury done to certain classes of our people, to do another injury ourselves, not only to those classes, but to almost all the other classes of them. . . . Those workmen who suffered by our neighbours' prohibition will not be benefited by ours. On the contrary, they and almost all the other classes of our citizens will thereby be obliged to pay dearer than before for certain goods.

And, as he remarked, tariffs imposed through sheer animosity are almost certain to be even more irrational than those imposed through the greed of manufacturers.

If the shade of Adam Smith were to revisit this planet to-day, I doubt whether it would be greatly shocked or astonished by the tariff policies it saw in practice. Adam Smith in the flesh had trained himself to hope for very little. "To expect, indeed," he wrote in his great book, "that the freedom of trade should ever be entirely restored in Great Britain, is as absurd as to expect that an Oceana or Utopia should ever be established in it. Not only the prejudices of the public but what is much more unconquerable, the private interests of many individuals, irresistibly oppose it."

I quote "The Wealth of Nations" at this length mainly to show how pathetically little progress the statesmen and the masses of the world have made in their economic thinking, which, as I have said, is in all international matters still at the level of the seventeenth century; but it is by no means to be inferred that the problem of tariffs is of no more importance in 1932 than it was in 1776. On the contrary, both technological progress and the circumstances of the last few years make tariff reduction one of the two or three most desperately urgent economic needs of the moment.

INTERDEPENDENT.

The effect of technical progress ought to be too obvious to need dwelling upon. The enormous increase in transportation facilities, in railroads, motor trucks, fast ocean freight, and so forth; the ease and immediacy of communication by letter, telephone, and cable; the growth of international markets, like that at Liverpool, where a minute change of price may effect within an hour or two a corresponding change of price for the same commodity in every other great market of the world; the growth of international banking transactions; the daily shifting of balances; the hourly adjustment of foreign-exchange rates—all these have combined to make the world increasingly a single economic organism, of which the individual nations are at bottom merely interdependent cells. This statement seems like a mere truism, but one finds no evidence in any important country of the world of any general policy based on the assumption that it is true. The actual policies of nearly every leading nation have been based on precisely the opposite assumption—that each nation is a self-contained economic unit. Indeed, in the face of what is with appalling obviousness the greatest "world" crisis in a century—when a financial panic originating in Austria swept through Hungary and Germany, then to Britain and the Scandinavian countries, and finally to the United States—when the indices of production, unemployment, and prices have in every country been moving in the same direction, and even to almost exactly the same degree (for example, in March, 1932, average wholesale prices in the United States stood at 66 per cent of their 1926 level, in Canada at 69 per cent, in Great Britain at 71 per cent in France at 64 per cent, in Germany at 74 per cent) —in the face of all this, the President of the United States is capable of continuing to talk about our "self-containment" and of letting it be known that he "will devote his entire time to the domestic problems of the United States," and let Europe stew in its own juice.

PLAIN TRUTH.

The plain truth is that the pivotal business of the world to-day is everywhere conducted, not in separate national markets, but in what is, in effect, one great international market. Wheat cotton, copper, petroleum, wool, silk, rubber, coffee, sugar, silver, gold—all are "international" commodities; their price is determined not by local or national but by world shortages or surpluses, and a violent change in the price of any of them sends its repercussions through the whole business structure. The simple statement that our foreign trade is 10 to 15 per cent of our total trade, does not indicate its real importance to us. It does not mean that we should be 85 to 90 per cent as well off if our foreign trade stopped altogether. We have to remember, first, that even a 5 per cent drop in the total demand for a commodity may mean a decline of 25 per cent or more in the price of that commodity, and that such a price decline may turn a general profit for the producers into a general loss. And we have to remember, second, that this 10 to 15 per cent is an "average" figure, and does not tell the story of any one commodity. More than one-half of all our cotton, for example, is ordinarily sent abroad; the sudden wiping out of our foreign trade would mean the ruin of the South.

(To Be Continued.

BIGGEST DIAMONDS IN THE WORLD

CULLINAN AND EXCELSIOR

Owner Gets Knighthood

The biggest diamond ever found in the world was the Culinam Damond. It was discovered in the Premier mine in South Africa. It astonished all staff of the mine and its owners. To think that there should be found a diamond weighing nearly a pound and a half! If ever there was a knuckleduster in real life this was one. It was at the Premier Mine that it came to the light, and at once there was agitated fluttering in the dovecotes of the diamond trade, for it was quite obvious that if there were any more such stones about diamonds would become a standing joke.

But fortunately for the sleep of the big shareholders in De Beers no more Cullinan Diamonds came to light, though the mine itself proved so prolific.

WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE MINES.

Tom Cullinan, passed the stone on to the South African Government, which, without, wasting any time, decided that it should be presented to King Edward for inclusion in the Crown Jewels. Tom got £150,000 for his monster—it was its sober truth something of a white elephant—plus a knighthood for his patriotic action, and the "Cullinan," guarded as no other diamond had been guarded before, was sent to Amsterdam to be cut and polished.

Even then it was much too big. Messrs. Asscher, the Dutch experts who had been entrusted with the task, made two very large stones out of it, one weighing over 500 carats, the other just over 300. When it is said that an eight-carat diamond is something to wonder at as regards size, it will be realized what an enormous stone the original had been. But that did not exhaust the ingenuity of the cutters. They got another diamond weighing 92 carats, one more of 62 carats, and about a hundred more of varying sizes before it was possible for them to say "Finis".

The two biggest stones are now in the Tower of London, to be looked at—but not touched. The larger one is in the sceptre, the other in the crown of the royal regalia. What their value is no man can tell, for there are no buyers for diamonds of such size.

EXCELSIOR.

From the Jagersfontein Mine, another of the diamondiferous properties to come under the control of the wealthy corporation came another monster, the Excelsior. A black boy found this one and got £500 for his good fortune, plus a horse and saddle, which sent him back to his kraal rich beyond his dreams. It did not compare with the Cullinan as regards size, but its colour was irreproachable—which was more than one could say of the larger stone. Nevertheless, it weighed just on a thousand carats, which was something to go on with.

It was certainly too big for any one man, save a multi-millionaire suddenly gone mad, to buy, so the owners cut it up into a number of beautiful brilliants, which altogether fetched £250,000.

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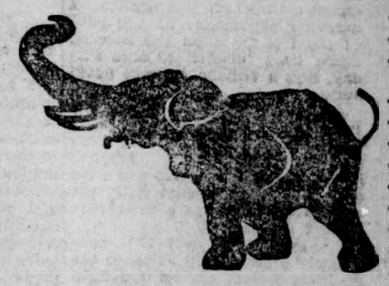

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Bombay, 27th April, 32.

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I have used it and I have no hesitation to say that it is the best of its kind manufactured in India that I have come across.

Its aroma and cooling evaporating properties are excellent, and I can highly recommend it to the public more particularly sick-people who often need a bottle of "EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

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APPLY TO THE—
MANAGER,
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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Ashad, Shood 2, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 2, 1301
Muslim—Safar 30, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 6m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—0.16, 13-20.
Lowtide—6.22, 19-30
Phases of the Moon: 1st quarter 11th July 8h 37m a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h 36m a.m. Last quarter 25th July, 7h 11m a.m.
Results of M.D. Examination, M.S. Examination and LL.M. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Broadway Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Rio Rita". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Capitol: "Flying High." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "Susan Lenox,". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Street Scene". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
Wellington: "Love Parade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End: "White Devil," Daily at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies: "Stepping Sisters." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-0 p.m. Selection of Indian gramophone records; 9-20 p.m.: Light Music, Master Vasant with Dattaram Parwatker Sarangi.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant instead of the 5th as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

Steamer Clan Macnaughton left Liverpool, on the evening of Friday last.

POSTAL HOURS CURTAILED.

Curfew Order Sequel

The following Postal Notice has been issued:—

With immediate effect and until the Curfew Order is in force, the hours of posting and business at the Bombay General Post Office and the various town sub-offices are curtailed by half an hour.

The latest hours of posting unregistered correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. will be 6 p.m. and with late fee upto 7 p.m.

The first delivery of ordinary unregistered correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. will be issued at 9-30 a.m.

The street letter boxes in the Fort area will also be cleared one hour earlier for the principal mails.

Four City P. O. Sub-Offices Closed

Owing to the disturbances in the City the following town sub-offices will be closed until further notice:

P. DOCK.
B. MOHOLLA.
N. BAZAR.
MASJID.

MISSING HINDUS

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee sends the following further list of missing Hindus:—

1. Mr. Keshavlal Gangram, age 15|16.
2. Mr. Babu Yeshwant, age 35.
3. Mr. Bapu Bhau Mane, age 25|30
4. Mr. Shanker Bandu Patel, age 18.
5. Mr. Choonilal Dahyabhai age 15.

OX FOUND.

One ox is found at 3rd Bhoiwada. Any person claiming the animal should see the Secretary, The Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Bombay.

"ORDINANCES DEFEAT THEIR OWN ENDS"

Friends Of India Combat Against Ignorance Of British Public About Indian Affairs

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, June 18.

The Conference of the Friends of India was held at Whitefields Central Mission, to-day.

Mr. Laurence Housman the chair when V. J. Patel, Dr. F. W. Norwood of the City Temple, Mrs. Charlotte Despard, one time leader in the militant suffragette movement, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Reginald Reynolds, Mrs. Haidri Bhuttacharji and Mrs. Edith Hunder and Atma S. Kamlani were the speakers. Encouraging messages were read from Rev. Albert Belden, D.D., and Dr. Forester Paton. The original resolution was amended and carried 'nem con' as follows:

"That this Conference calls upon all friends of India to do everything in their power, in spite of the muzzling of the press to make the truth known and to rouse public opinion in this country and elsewhere in support of India's right to complete independence outside the British Empire or socalled commonwealth of free nations."

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Dr. Norwood remarked that we see two great nations with their distinct forms of culture at the parting of the ways. Attempts have been made to force Western civilization on to India; and this had forced India awake. There remained only two alternatives a blind stumbling into force which must be inconclusive and the other the way of understanding and co-operation. England as a highly militarised force was opposed by a nation offering resistance in terms of "soul-force" England had no principle to fight for her case was already given when she committed herself to self-government for India.

IRISH PARALLEL.

Mrs. Despard compared the Irish fight for freedom with that of India. She said that Ireland was still fighting on, and seemed at last within sight of achievement. She hoped that India would resolutely maintain her determination for independence and would not be content with half-measures.

Mr. V. J. Patel referred to the Bombay riots and the dilatoriness in dealing with the situation. He expressed his desire that the Ordinances should be re-instituted in India, rather than that there should be any compromise. There could be no real co-operation when there were 80,000 men, women and children in jail.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE NOT WANTED.

If the British were determined to crush national spirit, the Indian National Congress were equally determined. Let there be either the ordinances or acknowledgment of India's right to complete independence. It was not to India's economic interest to remain within the British Empire. Imperial preference was no benefit to her when 75 per cent. of her trade lay outside the Empire. He, therefore, proposed that the resolution before the meeting be amended as it stood by the addition of the words "oct side the British Empire or so-called commonwealth of free nations". He further expressed his opinion that the delegates of India sent to the Ottawa Conference were not representative of the Indian people and that any commitments made by them on behalf of India, would be repudiated by free India.

Dr. V. H. Rutherford pointed to the fact that tremendous unemployment existed in India as well as in England, and that the situation in India was reflected in unemployment in England. India was entitled to manage her own affairs and to draw up her own Constitution. England had failed in drawing up a constitution for Ireland. The sooner England gave back India to Indians, the better it would be for the whole world.

ORDINANCES DEDEAT THEIR OWN ENDS.

Mrs. Bhuttacharji pointed to how the severity of the ordinances was defeating their purpose since they were uniting the Indians in their determination to resist.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds said that the Indian problem should be regarded in several ways. Firstly as a problem in human ethics when, if the fundamental principle of doing to others as you would they should do to you were applied nothing more was needed to be known of the situation! Secondly, the situation could be regarded in the light of the number of isolated evils that attended it. Enquiry along these lines was likely to be inadequate since it was open to people with money and hold over the press to contradict your findings. Official information and press information were in the nature of propaganda of the official point of view.

ONLY IN INTERESTS OF CAPITALISTS.

The flow of capital from England to India has led to increased unemployment in this country and by competition to a lowering of the standard of living. So that the interests of the workers in both countries were seen to be identical. If you watch the efforts to effect what are called "reforms" you will see that they aim at a balance between British and Indian Imperialism.

Mrs. Hunter pointed to the necessity of educating the great majority of well-meaning British people who for some reason are unable to see the significance of the Indian problem and feel that England is holding India for her own benefit. Co-operation in making the truth known was work for all friends of India.

Mr. Kamlani remarked that almost the whole of the civilised world was in ignorance of what is happening in India. The Friends of India existed to combat this ignorance. The organisation would support whatever India wanted, and regarded the Congress as the true representative of the Indian people.

Some discussion followed and the resolution was put and carried as amended.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Economically And Politically Unsound Says University Professor

Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, delivered an interesting lecture on "Imperial Preference and Ottawa" at the Central Bank, on Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Vakil said that Swadeshi was preference for goods of one's own country, and was inspired by patriotic sentiments to help its economic progress. In the same way, Imperial Preference was preference for the goods of the Empire, and presupposes sentiments of loyalty to the Empire.

In India, Swadeshi was a voluntary preference by the people from spontaneous feelings of patriotism. As distinguished from this, Imperial Preference rested on legal compulsion where loyalty to the Empire did not exist.

BEGIN AT HOME.

But like charity, said the lecturer, such Preference should begin at home. That is, logically speaking, swadeshi in India must be recognised and enforced by law before India is asked to introduce a compulsory preference for Empire goods. That was the logical position to take up on this subject.

The policy of Imperial Preference was really the outcome of the economic necessity to extend the markets for the Empire goods, but it was cleverly presented in the guise of a scheme for Empire-unity by economic ties.

The attitude of the Colonies on this subject had been "Our country first, Empire next,' while the policy of the Indian Government was vague and undefined.

ECONOMIC ARGUMENT.

Prof. Vakil then dealt with the question from the purely economic stand-point.

A greater portion of India's exports, he explained, went outside the Empire, and, therefore, would be untouched by any preference that India could receive from Empire-countries, and only a small portion of our exports would receive the benefit of such preference.

As against this, Empire-goods formed the bulk of the imports into India, and would have to be favoured by India if Imperial Preference was forced upon her. In the result, India will have to give to the Empire a greater benefit than she would receive from the Empire.

Economically, therefore, Imperial Preference would not be to the advantage of India. If it was on the basis of equal and reciprocal advantage, India should have no objection. But that could be done with any other country in the world, and not merely with Empire-countries.

The political argument against Imperial Preference was that Indians could have no spontaneous feeling for the Empire in which their position was hopelessly inferior.

CITY RIOTERS BECOME MORE DEFIANT

(Continued from page 1)

wounds were removed to the Congress Free Hospital three of whom are in a serious condition and being removed to the J J Hospital. Eight more injured persons including a man who had received bullet wounds were taken to the Free Emergency Hohpital.

Two persons stabbed in Suttar Galli were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Both of them are Hindus.

The whole area was in a state of panic. Large crowds of Hindus and Mahommedans have gathered at street corners and armed guards were patrolling the disturbed area in motor cars.

FIRING AGAIN IN ISLAMPURA.

The police had again to open fire on a defiance mob at Sutar Lane, Islampura at 4 p.m. Three round were fired and then the crowd dispersed.

In spite of the strong armed police guard posted to protect the mosque Hindu hooligans are making repeated attempts to attack the mosque and are persistently stoning it.

Attempts of some Hindu leaders to pacify the Hindus failed. Two more Hindus assaulted by Muslims at Carnac Road were admitted in the J. J. Hospital.

A SWELLING PROCESSION

Police Precautions

A Muslim funeral procession bound for the Muslim burial grounds on the Queen's Road started from the Two Tanks at 2-30. As it wended its way through Bhendy Bazar the number went on swelling and when it reached the Bhendy Bazaar junction there were more than 1,000 persons in the procession.

A police lorry full of armed men, which escorted theprocession went ahead of the procession, when it reached the junction and formed a cordon at the entrance to Pydhonie as a precautionary measure.

The processionists, however, passed towards Mahomedali Road and a few people who tried to enter Pydhoni were prevented by their leaders.

Cases of stray assaults and incidents of a minor nature were reported from some parts of the city. Two Muslims, Mohamed Ishak and Mohamed Dada were taken to the J. J. Hospital in the morning for treatment of minor injuries received as a result of assaults by Hindus. They were discharged after treatment.

Two Hindus were similarly treated at the Free Emergency Hospital in the morning and one of them was detained. He had received an injury, having been hit with a soda water bottle.

A Muslim postman reported at the G. T. Hospital in the morning that he was assaulted by some Hindus in Chandanwadi on Sunday. He was treated and discharged.

HINDU MISTAKEN.

A Hindu who obviously mistaken for a Muslim by some Hindus was stabbed this morning at about 10 a.m. near North Brook Gardens. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

An incident of a rather serious nature took place in Kamatipura this morning. Four Muslim women were taken to the J. J. Hospital. It was reported that while they were passing along the street some Hindus threw at them a bottle containing some acid.

Alleged Receiving Of Looted Property

Sheikh Adam Sheikh Ibrahim was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of receiving looted property. The police, when they raided his place are alleged to have recovered certain properties looted from a Marwadi scop. The police suspect that more properties are still in the possession of the accused.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

MORE POLICE FOR BOMBAY

A large number of district police have been brought to Bombay. The city police, it appears have been over-worked on riot duty and find it difficult to manage their usual work and keep the peace as well. Hence the help of the district police has been requisitioned. Some of them have already arrived in Bombay and more will be reaching within a few days.

POLICE HELP FROM THE DISTRICTS

POONA, July 4.

With the object of relieving Bombay Police of ordinary guard luties and to release men with local knowledge for duties in connection with rioting in Bombay 200 armed police were despatched to Bombay from districts on Sunday.

On the last occasion 300 men were requisitioned for this work.—A. P.

CITY RIOT ECHO

Tea Shop Employee Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Monday.

The City Coroner held an inquest on the body of Baman Rashid (22) an Irani and after recording the evidence of the employer of the deceased as well as the medical report adjourned the inquiry to the 15th inst.

Mr. N. F. Kazrani, Secretary to the Persian Consulate was present in the Court.

Bomanji Jamshedji Irani, a tea shop keeper, giving evidence, stated that Baman was his servant and used to live in his shop situated at Dukkar Lane, Girgaum. On Friday at about 6 p.m. when Baman and witness were in the shop, two or three Hindus rushed into the shop and charged witness with supplying aerated water bottles to Muslim rioters.

Proceeding witness stated that at about 8 p.m. that day Baman went out to give a cup of tea to a customer. As soon as Baman returned to the shop with the empty cup, he fell down. Witness noticed a stab-wound in his back The police removed him to G. T. Hospital, but he died on the way.

According to the medical report, the cause of death was caused by internal haemorrhage due to stab-wound involving the left lung.

Pathans & Bhayas Come To Clash In Sonapur Lane

Bombay, Monday.

At 11-30 p.m. Pathans residing in Sonapur Lane started pelting stones and soda-water bottles on a building tenanted by Bhayyas. The Bhayyas retaliated and there was free fight between the rival parties. Princess Street police rushed to the spot and had to open fire to quiet the rioters.

12 PERSONS CRUSHED TO DEATH ON SPOT

Motor Bus Tragedy In Madura

MADRAS, July 4.

An appalling motor tragedy has occurred near Uthamapalayam, Madura District, resulting in the death of 12 persons and injuries to four others.

It appears that a motor bus which was proceeding towards Madura was crushed to pieces by the falling of a huge bunyan tree between Uthamapalayam and Chinnamanur just after midnight yesterday, with the result that out of nearly 16 passengers, 12 including six women and children were crushed to death on the spot. The rest sustained serious injuries.—A. P.

HIS ELEVENTH CONVICTION!

Five Years For Stealing

Govind Gopal Tondwalker, a Hindu, aged 35, was put up before Mr. Justice Barlee at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft. In view of his ten previous convictions, he was sentenced to 5 years.

On April 12 last, the accused stole 13 packets of brass rivets from a godown at Alexandra Docks. He was chased and arrested by a watchman who noticed him.

FIVE YEARS' R. I. FOR CHOPPING OFF NOSE

Maiku Badlu, a Hindu "dhobi" (washerman) was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions. The jury found him guilty of grievous hurt.

The facts, shortly, are that Hamilbai, a Muslim girl of 11, was living with her husband's family at Shaitan Chowky. The accused who lived in the same building stopped the girl near the water tap on the morning of January 21, and asked her to alone with him. On her refusal, he threw her down and chopped off her nose with a razor.

The jury unanimously found him guilty of grievous hurt.

PATHE
Samuel GOLDWYN presents
"STREET SCENE"
From Elmer Rice's Prize Drama
KING VIDOR'S Production
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
SYLVIA SIDNEY WILLIAM COLLIER JR. ESTELLE TAYLOR
Dripping with drama! Packed with emotion!
DAILY 6-30 & 10. MAT. THURS. 3-30.

In Pursuance Of "Congress Orders"

E. I. R. Express Stopped By Pulling Communication Cord

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

A few miles from Allahabad two young men, believed to be Congress volunteers, are reported to have stopped the 30 Up E. I. R Express by pulling the communication cord without justification.

They have been arrested and brought to Allahabad. When asked why they did so they are reported to have said that it was in pursuance of Congress orders that railway trains were to be stopped on July 3.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. Hy. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the B. Hy. Examination (whole) held in June, 1932:—

P N Sathe; D W Soman; T H Talwalker; M D Vakil.

Mirza Jamshedji Ruttonji passed the examination in Part I only.

D. O. Exam. Results

The following candidates have passed the D.O. (Diploma in Ophthalmology) Examination held in June, 1932:—

C B Dhurandhar; K J Mankani; I P Oza.

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET MATCH

Cambridge Bat All Day

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 4.

The Inter-varsity cricket match began at Lord's this morning. Cambridge batting first had scored 356 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

The annual cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge began at Lord's today in beautiful weather. The wicket was perfect. Cambridge won the toss and opened through Hazelrigg and Webster. The first wicket fell at 20 Webster being bowled by Owen Smith after scoring 12. Wilcox filled the vacancy and the pair had carried the score to 113 at lunch time when Hazelrigg was bowled by Legard for 45. The second wicket had put on 93 runs in 90 minutes. Wilcox is not out with 48.—Reuter.

JARDINE TO CAPTAIN ENGLISH TEAM TO AUSTRALIA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 4.

D. R. Jardine has been invited to captain the M. C. C. team to Australia.—Reuter.

Latest News

Bombay, Tuesday.
1-30 a.m.

At midnight, a Muslim funeral procession with over 100 persons started from Dongri to go to the burial ground on Queen's Road. The procession was given a special permit by the police to go along Mahomed Ali Road and Carnac Road. A strong armed police escort accompanied the procession. The funeral procession reached the burial grounds without any untoward incidents. Inspector Gole with a few Sergeants was in charge of the police party.

LAUGHTER—
UNLIMITED
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A FAIR WARNING
Our this week's all-comedy programme—we give you fair warning—will be thoroughly uncongenial to every kill-joy crank and misanthrope in Bombay!
FLYING HIGH
FLYING HIGH
M-G-M MUSICAL COMEDY
DANCES!
By The Designer of "WHOOPEE"
JAZZY SONGS!
DeSylva Brown & Henderson
CHORUS GIRLS!
Eyeful! Earful!
CRAZY COMEDY!
By The Rubber-Faced Comedian
BERT LAHR
& The Longest Laugh In Picture
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
9 DELIGHTFUL REELS!
Also A Parody on the Foreign Legion
LAUREL and HARDY
4 RIOTOUS COMEDY REELS OF (Beau)—"BEAU HUNKS"—(Gesto)
Free List Entirely Suspended
PLANS OPEN. BOOK NOW.

THE RIALTO
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRETA GARBO
IN THE DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS PLAY
SUSAN LENOX
(HER FALL AND RISE)
Also A Laurel & Hardy Comedy.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, July 4.
Market closed to-day.

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, July 4.

Previous closing	3.57	5/8
To-day's opening	3.57	2/8
To-day's closing	3.57	

(Message mutilated in transmission.)

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 4.
Market closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/August	Rs. 171
April/May	Rs. 135

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, July 4.

Previous closing rate	4.51
To-day's opening rate	4.47
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	4.54
Difference	plus .14

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1932

CLEAR AS A PIKE-STAFF

An official statement has been issued from Simla as to what exactly the Secretary of State meant when he said, in the course of his statement in the Commons on the question of federation, that "the units concerned must be prepared actually to federate." The Government explain that the words have given rise to "misunderstanding in some quarters in India", and particularly mention the joint statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. We are now told that the Government have no intention of leaving any option to the Provinces in the matter. They will accordingly have to fall in line automatically, and join the federation, for what it is worth, as soon as the States are ready to federate. Freedom of choice is to be given to the tiniest of Indian States, but the Provinces will have none. A federation based on such a one-sided foundation seems likely to be of very questionable benefit to the Provinces. The joint manifesto of the two Moderates seems to object to giving this option to the Provinces, perhaps, because they feel that, if some of the Provinces prefer to keep out of such a scheme a federation may not materialise.

RIGHT OF THE PROVINCES.

We cannot understand why the Provinces as well as the States should not be allowed to determine for themselves whether they would or would not be prepared to join a federation, instead of being shoved, willy nilly, into a scheme that may be more advantageous to the autocratic rulers of the States than the democratic Provinces. We do not question that a federation in the interests of India is desirable and even essential, but no federal scheme can be expected to succeed unless its general framework and structural detail is acceptable to all the units. By the procedure proposed by Sir Samuel Hoare there is no provision for ascertaining the views and wishes of the Provinces of British India after the terms on which the States are prepared finally to federate become known. The whole matter will be settled by the Cabinet and a Joint Parliamentary Committee, who will have the benefit of Indian "advisers" selected by the British Government. The idea that this plan can possibly be acceptable to British India is grotesque. It is to be hoped that our Liberal friends will be alive to all its implications and realise that what they are being asked to do is to submit to dictation by the Princes who would thus become the arbiters of India's destinies.

AUTONOMY, A FARCE.

The Secretary of State proposes to give the Provinces autonomy, with some safeguards, in advance of the establishment of a federal constitution, but their autonomy will be a farce if they are not to be permitted to share in the work of finally framing the constitution and asserting their objection to proposals from any quarter which they may conceive to be against their interests. The autonomous provinces must be left to decide whether they are agreeable to link their future with a federation of the kind envisaged by the Government and the Princes. The people in the Provinces should be allowed the fullest liberty to examine, modify or reject such a federation, a liberty which is given to the smallest of Princes. It is no use asking them to rush into a ready-made scheme prepared by the Whitehall diehards and doctored up by a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The people who will work it, must be allowed to determine all such matters, though the principle of federation may have been accepted as necessary.

TOUCHED THE SPOT.

It should be and we have no doubt it will be as clear as a pike-staff to the Liberals that, if they were to agree to a plan of procedure which gives the States the option of entering the federation or staying out but makes it obligatory for the Provinces to come in whether they want to or not, they would be doing a great disservice to their country. In questioning the implications of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement, so far as it concerns the Provinces, they have, either consciously or unconsciously, laid their fingers on its weakest spot. The proposal first to establish Provincial Autonomy and then to frame a federal scheme and make it obligatory for the Provinces to come in is an utterly impracticable proposition. If Provincial Autonomy is to precede federation, the Provinces must be given a free choice as to whether they will enter the scheme as finally framed, but the refusal of even one of them would create such an impossible situation as to make the whole scheme infructuous.

STICK TO THEIR GUNS!

All this makes it clear that there is only one course to pursue. The Liberals should stick to their guns and insist on a return to the Conference method and simultaneous establishment of Federation and Provincial Autonomy. Only in that way is it possible to prepare in its final form a federal scheme that will have the approval of the British provinces both in regard to principles and details. Even then Liberals themselves must realise that, unless the co-operation of the Congress is sought and ensured, it will be hopeless to proceed with the framing of any scheme at all. Their course, if they want to rescue the country from the present plight, is therefore clear. They must stand out, first, for a return to the 'Conference method" and second for such a full interpretation of that phrase as to mean that all sections of opinion in the country, without a single exception, will be called in conference. There is no alternative to this but the prospect of an indefinite continuance of Civil Disobedience on the one hand and Ordinance Rule on the other.

Britain Consents!

When the public read last week the message from London that, after highly eulogising India's war services, military and financial, the House of Commons adopted a resolution without a division "consenting that the extraordinary charges of £13,600,000 in connection with the Indian military forces employed in the War should be borne by Indian revenues," many felt that there was some slip in the message and that what was really decided in return for all the services rendered by India was that the charges in question should not be borne by India. But the message was all right and the resolution was quite in keeping with the traditional financial relations between India and Britain. Britain would not deprive India of the credit of adding one more gift to her previous war "gifts" of over 300 crores of rupees. So after all parties had "blessed the decisions and eulogised India's war services", the House of Commons graciously "consented" to India bearing the extra burden of thirteen and odd millions.

FOR BRITAIN'S BENEFIT.

The resolution was quite a formal one, in accordance with Section 22 of the Government of India Act, which provides:

> Except for preventing or repelling actual invasion of His Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defraying the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond the external frontiers of those possessions by His Majesty's forces charged upon those revenues.

The idea underlying the Section is that, even when any military expenditure is incurred for India's benefit, though on operations outside the frontiers, it should not be charged on Indian revenues without the consent of Parliament. This consent is presumably felt to be necessary as the Government of India are not responsible to the people of India. But the expenditure in question was incurred almost entirely for Britain's benefit and ought not to have been charged on Indian revenues. It appears from the protracted negotiations on this and other similar items of expenditure that the Government of India made some sort of attempt to express the public point of view. The Government, however, are a subordinate agent of the British Government and have failed to assert themselves against the War Office. Sir Samuel Hoare was entirely wrong when he said that India regarded the extraordinary charges of thirteen and odd millions as "a gift to the Exchequer." Neither the people of India nor any representative legislature has so regarded the charges, though we cannot vouch for the non-responsible Government of India.

ONE-SIDED ARBITRATION.

Having conveniently disposed of a pretty big item of expenditure, at India's expense, the British Government now propose to refer the dispute about the capitation charges to a tribunal on which the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Government of India are each to nominate two representatives and which is to be presided over by Sir Robert Garran, a nominee of the Cabinet. The tribunal is wholly a creation of the British Government, the Indian Legislature having nothing to do with it. Nobody in India will have much confidence in a tribunal so nominated. The matter is one, which, if open to arbitration, should have been referred to an entirely impartial arbitrator. It is not a mere departmental dispute to be decided ultimately by a chairman appointed by one of the interested parties.

WILL THEY BE WISE?

In a speech in London on Saturday Mr. Lansbury made the suggestion that the Anglo-Irish dispute should be referred to the Imperial Conference for settlement. He emphasized that "whatever the defects of Mr. de Valera and his Government might be the British and Irish people could have no quarrel and an economic war started by either Government would mean distress and ill-feeling between men and women who had no wish to do other than live in co-operation with each other." But one of the Governments has already started an economic war. The imposition of heavy tariff duties by the British Government on imports from the Free State is sure to be regarded in Southern Ireland as the beginning of an economic war.

This bullying attitude will only obstruct the chances of an amicable settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute. Mr. Norton, the Irish Labour leader who is now in London, has decided to stand by Mr. De Valera "to the finish." He declared that, if Britain wished to adopt a policy of reprisals, the Irish people would organise to meet the situation. The Free State President's firm attitude on the question of the Oath and the annuities has, it is evident, the wholehearted support of the overwhelming majority of the Free State population. "Remove the Oath and retain the Annuities" is a popular slogan in South Ireland.

The removal of the Oath is a matter of domestic policy and the British Government will find it impossible to persuade Republican Ireland to change this view. As regards the Annuities, settlement through an impartial tribunal is possible. Mr. de Valera has repeatedly declared that he is willing to refer the question to arbitration but the composition of the Commission to arbitrate must not be such as would make the Irish feel the dice were loaded against them. It will be an act of wisdom on the part of the "national" Government of Britain to meet Mr. De Valera's wishes regarding the personnel of such a commission but will they have this wisdom?

RIDDLE OF SECTION 162 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

A Legal Ambiguity Analysed

(By S. G. VELINKER, Bar-at-Law).

"A man may be hanged in Bengal because a statement made by him to the Police is there held to be admissible in evidence against him, who would have been acquitted in Madras where the statement is ruled out as inadmissible" Per Riley J. in Sayamo Mahapatro, 33 Criminal Law Journal 418 at page 431 (F.B.)

TERRIBLE BUT TRUE.

This is a terrible but true indictment of the ambiguity of section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. To understand and follow it the words of S. 162 (1) must be before the reader. They are as follows:—

> "No statement made by 'any person' to a Police officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter, shall if reduced into writing, be signed by the person making it; nor shall any such statement or any record thereof, whether in a Police-diary or otherwise, or any part of such statement or record, be used for any purpose (save as hereinafter provided) at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made.
>
> "Provided, that when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid, the Court shall on the request of the accused refer to such writing and direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof, in order that any part of such statement if duly proved may be used to contradict such witness in the manner provided by section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. When any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in re-examination of such witness, but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his Cross-examination.
>
> "Provided further, that, if the Court is of opinion that any part of any such statement is not relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry or trial or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is inexpedient in the public interests, it shall record such opinion (but not the reasons therefor) and shall exclude such part from the copy of the statement furnished to the accused.
>
> "(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of section 32, clause (1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

The short question which the Full Bench of the Madras High Court had to answer in the case in which Riley J. recorded in his judgment the remarks cited above was whether the words "any person" in clause (1) of the section included an accused person, that is to say a person who is being tried by a Court, after the completion of the investigation by the Police.

ACUTE JUDICIAL DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Never has judicial difference of opinion, on a question so vital to the liberty of the subject been so acute.

Four High Courts, namely those of Rangoon, Patna, Calcutta, and Lahore are of the opinion that the words "any person" in S. 162 do not include the accused in the case being inquired into or tried (Vide 27 cr. L.J. 881 (F.B.) Rangoon; 27 Cr. L. J. 484 Patna; 28 Cr. L. J. 99 Calcutta; 30 Cr. L. J. 916 (Calcutta); 27 Cr. L. J. 709, Lahore.

Of the other superior Courts the court of the Judicial Commissioners of Sind holds the same view (26 Cr. L. J. 897).

A Full Bench of the Madras High Court has now held that the words "any person" include an accused person. ('33 Cr. L. J. 418 F. B.').

The same question arose in a case before the Bombay High Court and Beaumont C. J. and Murphy J. have placed the same construction on the words "any person" as the Madras High Court. ('Vide 33 Bombay Law Reporter 305'). I shall have occasion to refer to this case in greater detail later.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE.

In the Madras Full Bench Case, the learned Judges have made a powerful appeal to the legislature to intervene and make its intention clear so that the different High Courts in India may speak with one voice and whatever may be the instrinsic merits of the legal controversy, every right thinking person will, I am sure, support that appeal.

Whether it is due to the imperfection of language or to the impossibility of evolving a piece of legislation which aims at securing the ends of justice by safeguarding the interests of the accused without sacrificing those of the proscution, the legislature has not so far been able to arrive at a formula which will not present difficulties of construction.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFICULTY.

Constructing section 162 as it stands, the fundamental difficulty lies in excluding an accused person from the generality of the expression "any person." The universal canon of construction of statutes is that the clear words of a positive enactment must be given effect to. Maxwell says: "when the language is not only plain but admits of but one meaning the task of interpretation can hardly be said to arise. It is not allowable says Vattel to interpret what has no need of interpretation. "Absoluta Sententia expositore non indiget! The legislature must be intended to mean what it has plainly expressed and consequently there is no room for construction. It matters not in such a case what the consequences may be" (Maxwell on the interpretation of statutes, seventh edition P. 3). The words "any person" literally construed cannot but include an accused person.

HARD ON THE ACCUSED.

If this point of view is to prevail it would be futile to go into the question of any hardship that may be caused to an accused or to the prosecution. The task of the Judge is easy and such considerations as weighed with Rankin J. in the case of "Azimudi v. Emp. I L. R54 Cal 237—28 Cr. L. J. 99" are extra judicial. At the same time from the point of view of the legislature such considerations as he points out are important. One of the direct results of including an accused person in the category of "any person" in Sec. 162, would be to use the words of Rankin J. "to deprive an accused of what so often is the mainstay of his defence, namely, the right to prove that the moment he was challenged by the police he gave the same explanation on which he relies for his defence at the trial. This construction would also deprive the accused of the right to prove that his witnesses made the same corroborative statements to the police during the investigation."

A BOMBAY RULING.

In the case of "Emperor vs. Isuff Mohamed (33 Bom. L. R. 305") the question which arose for decision was as follows: The accused gave a certain account of himself in a statement which he made to a police officer and which was recorded in writing under Sec. 162 of the Cr. P. C. At the trial the accused rendered a different account of himself. The police officer who had recorded the first statement was asked if the accused had given the second account when he made the first statement and the reply of the police officer was in the negative. It was held that the evidence was inadmissible because when the police officer said "No" to the question put to him he was using the written statement to show that it omitted something material. It would be observed that in this case the accused benefited. But supposing in a given case it was necessary for an accused person particularly in a jury trial to prove that the explanation he was giving the Jury was the same which he gave at the very moment of his arrest, this construction would no doubt have resulted in some hardship to him.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

A Paper Boom.

The boom in British securities is considered by some supporters of the "National" Government as a triumph for the cause for which Mr. MacDonald was led to betray the Labour Party. The sudden upward tendency of gilt-edged securities proves nothing in fact. The only yard measure by which a country can be judged at the present time is, by the unemployment figures, which have been going up steadily since the new Government came into power. The colossal total of three millions in Great Britain may not be so bad as in some other countries, especially India, but the fact that British industries are still stagnating and show no great sign of revival is proof positive that speculators are again active on the Stock Exchange whether in London or in India. In India can any sane man maintain for a moment that the financial position of the Government has improved by reason of the falling income from every source of revenue? Yet the Government securities are booming in sympathy with London. That is the kind of paper prosperity of which Indians should beware.

Snail's Pace.

The snail's pace of Indianisation in various departments that should have been wholly Indianised long long ago is well illustrated by a recent scheme of the Government to make a beginning —after 150 years of British rule— in appointing Indians as managers of Government military grass farms. Even now the scheme is that three vacancies in every four in the cadre of British managers will be filled, as they occur, by Indians until the strength of the British managers and assistant managers is 50 per cent. There is no valid reason why the whole cadre should not be Indianised at the earliest possible date. It will then gain much both in efficiency and in economy. For, while the pay of the Indian manager, as recommended by the Army Retrenchment Committee, is Rs. 200-500, the actual pay of British managers varies from Rs. 590 to Rs. 1,070.

Penalisation Of The Press.

With the order on the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" to deposit a security of Rs. 6,000, the whole Indian Press of Calcutta is brought in line. The "Bengali," of course, is excluded. Considering what it stands for it does not count as an organ of Indian opinion. All over the country the Nationalist Press has been treated similarly and numbers of papers have either deposited large sums or shut down in the alternative The Anglo-Indian papers are above these petty annoyances and nothing can touch them. The 'Patrika" has been writing a series of trenchant leaders on the sufferings of the people, especially in the Chittagong District. It is curious that only the Nationalist Press has been penalised by the bureaucracy in diverse ways, while the Moderate papers, who are also much annoyed with the Government, are left free. It would be a good thing if a member of the Assembly could persuade the Government to furnish a list of these newspaper casualties.

Further Condemnation.

Among the latest Muslim bodies to repudiate the notorious manifesto of "Muslim Leaders" published in India and England is, the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. It condemns the manifesto as "mendicant" and "mischievous" and "against the dignity and self-respect of the Mussalmans." It also regrets the attitude taken up in the manifesto for a "stronger position than the community is entitled to by political logic." The unfortunate manifesto has now been sufficiently denounced in India, and responsible bodies like the Bengal Muslim League cannot do better in the present political crisis than to suggest constructive proposals helpful in arriving at a complete communal settlement.

Tipsy-Cake

"A settlement is in sight but has not yet been reached." That is the latest news from Lausanne yesterday. It is likely to be the latest news to-morrow also.

* * *

The Lausanne settlement is something like the Federal Constitution for India. Always in sight but never to be reached. Sometimes it seems to come a little closer; then it recedes again. But even a distant view should be regarded as a great privilege

* * *

A sad story comes by the Mail of a distinguished ornament of the I.C.S., an ex-Commissioner being defrauded of 20,000 francs and some jewellery by the oldest of confidence tricks. Neither a Justinian nor a Napoleon but just a simple "boob!"

* * *

One would have thought, however, that an I.C.S. would have been a proof against the cutest exponent of the confidence trick. But we need not be surprised when the next thing one comes across is a heading, "Marwari Duped"—an even greater feat than the duping of an ex-Commissioner.

* * *

"The National Government's hour of triumph has boomed with the issue of the new conversion scheme."

The "booming" is that of the big gun of its own official news agency.

* * *

It is gratifying to learn from Bori Bunder that the "local merchants" at Amritsar are hugely joyed by the Secretary of State's announcement "so far as it relates to the maintenance of peaceful conditions and the promulgation of the new Ordinance" It's nice to know that somebody is pleased.

* * *

According to this Amritsar purveyor of news.

> "All prominent cloth dealers and others with a stake in business are happy that the Government is not going to let loose the forces of disorder to disturb the existing peaceful conditions in the trade of the country."

Again, it's nice to know that peaceful conditions are existing somewhere, if only in somebody's imagination.

* * *

"A definite breach of agreement"

"Very disappointing"

"Bound to provoke general dissatisfaction and resentment."

A few of the latest opinions on Hoare's statement. But what does it matter. The local merchants of Amritsar are satisfied.

* * *

A new body has been formed, it is reported, for "the protection of Muslim interests." It seems hardly necessary. The "Dadas" can surely be trusted to carry on with the good work.

* * *

Over six lakhs of gold left India's shores for Europe last week. The total amount exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard is now, Rs. 71,29,38 544. Doesn't it make you feel dizzy? Translate it into pounds—£52,000,000 odd—and you will feel a bit groggy. But be proud to think your gold has helped to stabilise the dear old Mother Country.

* * *

Now altogether, boys!

Rule Britannia

Britannia's got our gold

Briton's never into slavery

shall be sold.

It makes you feel good, doesn't it?

* * *

After this it's a bit disheartening to find that Sir Basil Blackett —dear old Basil, you must remember him—takes a gloomy view of the future. We read:

> "The gradual collapse of the whole world unless more intelligence, both national and international, was shown was forecast by Sir Basil Blackett, speaking at a meeting of the Unionist Canvassing Corps, London."

And what's more, he says, instead of preventing this collapse, we—presumably the Unionist Canvassing Corps—have been hastening it. Isn't it orful Mabel?

* * *

But it's not so bad after all. There is yet hope. Basil says so. Ottawa will provide "the opportunity for doing something intelligent over the next few decades before civilisation crashes, of checking slumps and booms which arise through violent fluctuations in prices."

* * *

In the meanwhile India will fill the gap and do the needful—as long as the price of gold doesn't slump!

* * *

What is Wrong with the World?
What is Happening to the World?

—"Free Press Bulletin."

We would venture further to ask, "What is the World Coming to?" and again "Where is the world drifting?"

AN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR

Public Leaders Must Be Called Together For Action

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Dismay, consternation and a general feeling of helplessness prevades the City. The appalling events of the last few days have induced a spirit of despair in the ranks of those who are sincerely desirous of seeing peace permanently restored and whose minds are not unbalanced by communal fervour—to use a polite phrase. If everything that has been done, said and written since the spirit of strife first raised its ugly head, people ask, is inadequate to bring this internecine warfare to an end, what is left to be done that will achieve that desired result?

MUCH TO BE DONE.

Well, there is a good deal left to be done that ought to have been done and has not been done. But whether it will ever be done is another matter. As far as disciplinary measures go, the public have little voice. The administrations in India, so far as "Law and Order" is concerned are not under popular control and the result is, undoubtedly a handicap to authority, which is not evident in countries where ministers responsible for the maintenance of order are also answerable to the people for their actions. This danger is double-edged because, on the one hand, authority hesitates sometimes to take drastic action about which popularly-controlled ministers would be less liable to hesitate and, on the other hand, it is apt to do things at the other extreme which authority ultimately controlled by and responsibility to the people would not do.

As it is, the public in this country can only press upon the authorities by personal representations, deputations, etc., and exhortations in the public Press the measures which they conceive necessary. Exhortations in the Press too, are sometimes apt to be resented, which with the powers the Executive possess, involves a risk which journals are not all ready to take.

NONE TOO SOON.

It is an unfortunate fact that at the beginning of the trouble a month and a half ago, the obviously indicated measures were not put in force at the very outset, and when the trouble again arose last week in an intensified and highly dangerous form days were allowed to elapse before certain essentially necessary measures were enforced. The Curfew Order which was promulgated on Sunday might well have been put in force five or six days, ago, as prevention is always better than cure, and the symptoms of very serious outbreaks had made themselves painfully apparent. Similarly the order regarding the route to be adopted by funeral processions should have been promulgated at least three days earlier and the strong measures which were in evidence on Sunday to enforce its terms should have been put in operation then.

SUPPORT FOR STRONG MEASURES.

Measures like the Curfew Order involve a great deal of inconvenience, loss and even suffering to the general public, but they have an almost magic effect in moderating and helping to end disorder. But I hope the authorities will realise that the public are prepared to put up with all the inconvenience and loss involved for the time being, if every other kind of measure for dealing drastically with the disorderly elements in the community is fearlessly and energetically employed.

The three measures which I chiefly urged on Saturday have since been enforced—the Curfew Order, the calling out of the military and the strong assertion of authority in the face of those who defy the orders regarding funeral processions. I believe they will be effective to a large extent in preventing the continuance or recurrence of the disorders of the past few days. But I take the opportunity of emphasising that the authorities responsible for the maintenance of order and public peace in the City of Bombay will have the fullest support of the bulk of the respectable elements in both communities and the city at large, in every legitimate measure of this kind that it becomes necessary to enforce for the restoration of normality.

If it becomes necessary to extend and strengthen the Curfew Order, there should be no hesitation in doing it; if the military are not in sufficient strength let more troops be called. Above all, it is essential that a more comprehensive and ruthless plan of campaign for clearing the City of the irresponsible gangs of 'goondas' and their 'dadas' should be devised and put into operation immediately.

SOMEBODY RESPONSIBLE.

Somebody has been responsible during the last few days for the trouble created by funeral processions. It has not been all spontaneous or accidental and as long as the people who are behind it are left alone, so long will the danger continue. They will always be ready to seize an opportunity of setting their packs of jackals to stir up fresh disorders and reap the profits which come to them in more ways than one.

It may be said that it is an impossible task to trace out these people, while the police have all their energies concentrated on the immediate task of restoring order and preventing further outbreaks. But many people have a shrewd suspicion that the activities of certain individuals ought to be well-known to the police and that the power exists to remove them from their present sphere of mischief.

DUTY OF LEADERS.

But, while we expect and will readily support the fullest exercise of every power they can call to their aid by the authorities, we have to consider again what is going to be done by responsible public men in the City to restore the moral atmosphere, which will ensure an end to this terrible phase of civic strife through which we are passing. Executive authority may do all that is possible, but Curfew Orders and other executive fiats cannot remain in force for ever.

No police in the world could be equal to the task of a permanisation or prolongation of the strain that is being put on the City Police at the present time. We cannot have the military permanently employed in guarding and patrolling the streets. Are we to be faced with the humiliating confession that, unless Bombay is placed under Martial Law, or unless the present abnormal measures for the control of the disorderly elements are maintained indefinitely, strife of the kind we have witnessed during the past month and a half will always be liable to break out at any moment.

IF GANDHI WERE FREE!

The unfortunate thing is that many of the men on whom we could rely for tackling the situation and handling it in the way that it should be done are securely locked up in jails. If Mahatma Gandhi were free to use his magic influence I do not believe it would have been possible for this strife to have been prolonged as it has been. I could name a dozen men, Hindus and Mussalmans, now in jail who rendered the most invaluable service in 1929 in restoring order, promoting conciliation and re-establishing peace. They were able to do it because their sturdy loyalty to their own religion or community, whether Hindu or Mussalman, did not affect their power of judgment or throw them off their nationalist and civic balance, as soon as Hindus and Mussalmans started warring with one another.

IF JAILS WERE OPENED!

The work that was done in 1929 by men of this calibre, both on the Peace Committee and among the hundreds of peace volunteers organised by the Mayor's Committee, was invaluable. But work of the same kind has been at a discount on the present occasion, because the men most qualified to do it are either in jail or under the ban of the Ordinances as Congress volunteers or workers, and it has been impossible to utilise their services. If the jail doors were thrown open to the Congress prisoners, instead of to hundreds of criminals, I believe, we should be able to make a speedy end to all this strife and discord, without hurt to anybody's political or communal sentiments.

As it is, we have to struggle against the tremendous odds as best we can. I would not have it thought that I believe there are not many among the Hindu and Mussalman leaders that we have with us who are ready and anxious to do all they can to restore peace. But I do feel that the rabid communalists have got the upper hand for the time being and it is up to the men who can shake off the communal bias and those who do not possess it at any time to get together and use all their influence and energy in fighting and destroying the demon of communal hatred and strife. The disorganisation and confusion that exist must be attacked and remedied. All attempts to promote dissensions for personal reasons, must be severely discouraged and nipped in the bud. There must be unity in the two communities and between the two communities if the canker of strife is to be eradicated.

APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

Somebody must take the initiative in a real effort for peace and I appeal to the Mayor of Bombay to do it. Let him call a new conference of the public men of the City of all communities and invite the Governor to attend or even to preside, as well as the Home Member and other Ministers and the Commissioner of Police. We cannot afford to leave anyone out. Only by a combined effort of all the various elements, official and non-official, can we hope to make an end of strife and discord and bring back the unity and concord which used to be the pride of our City.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES CONFERENCE

All-India Session In Bombay On Sunday Next

The tenth session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference will be held on Sunday the 10th inst. under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur M C Rajah M.L.A.

The session will commence at 9 a.m. in the Bhangwadi Theatre Kalbadevi Road.

Rao Bahadur Raja will arrive in Bombay by Madras mail on the same day and will be received by Mr. P. Balloo the chairman and members of the Reception Committee at the Victoria Terminus.

There will be no procession owing to the disturbed state of the city.

Arrangements for free boarding and lodging have been made for the delegates.

Delegate Ticket Rs. 5/.
R.C. Membership Ticket Rs. 10/.
Visitor's Ticket Re. 1/.

Intending delegates are requested to write the Jt. Hony. Secretary All-India Depressed Classes Conference, Khatav Makanji Wadi Girgaum before Saturday to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

Mr. Gavai's Appeal To Members To Attend Bombay Sessions

MADRAS, July 2. (By Mail.)

Mr. G. A. Gavai M.L.C. Nagpur, General Secretary All-India Depressed Classes Association has issued the following:—

"I have been touring throughout India visiting important centres of our activities and conferring with our Provincial Secretaries and members in the various provinces. It is not possible for me to meet all the members of our Association.

The tenth session of the All-India Depressed Classes Association is now finally fixed for tenth July in Bombay and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has consented to preside. This is an important session and it is very essential that members of our Association should take part in it in view of the present political situation and our immediate demands.

On behalf of our Association I appeal to the members to be present on the occasion and give their considered opinion and thus bring the Conference to a success—A. P.

NO REAL BURST OF MONSOON

Bombay Has Only Received Half Its share Of Rainfall

Weather Prophet Explains Cause Of Sweltering Heat

What is the matter with the weather in Bombay? Why we are still having sweltering weather as if monsoon had not broken at all? When do we expect rain? These questions were asked by a representative of the "Chronicle" to Dr. S K Banerji, Director, Colaba Observatory, to which Dr. Banerji said:

During the last one week the monsoon has been very weak, but since yesterday it is showing signs of strengthening.

This year the monsoon did not come all on a sudden but established itself gradually. From the 14th June onwards. Bombay has recorded some rainfall almost every day, but on three days only, namely, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th June the rainfall has been really heavy, characteristic of a vigorous monsoon. On these three days the Colaba Observatory recorded 3.51, 2.28, and 1.49 inches respectively.

NOT HALF THE USUAL RAINFALL.

On other days, the rainfall has varied from a few cents to half an inch, so that up till now Bombay had not its usual share of rainfall recorded at Colaba is only 11 inches in 31 cents, which is 10 inches 49 cents below normal. In other words, Bombay has received only half its usual share of rainfall.

As a consequence of the weak monsoon and scanty rain, temperature had been on the average 3 to 4 degrees above normal during the last one week. Temperature has, however, come down slightly to-day owing to the change in weather which has occurred during the last 24 hours.

NO REAL BURST OF "BARSAT"

If the rainfall which has occurred till now at the various stations in India is analysed, it will be found that it is in defect in most of the places. During this time of the year when monsoon is usually in full swing, each station along the west coast of the Peninsula reports either a moderate or a rough sea, bu this year all along the west coast the sea is either smooth or slight.

The monsoon has in fact, except for 3 or 4 days, been systematically weak and has not shown its usual activity.

A NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

The present weather charts, however, indicate a strengthening of the monsoon currents and if these favourable conditions continue we may expect to get a spell of wet weather during the next few days.

LEADERS: TRUE AND FALSE

Wrong Impressions Of A "Muslim Meeting" Corrected

We have received the following from a Muslim correspondent:—

In "The Bombay Chronicle" dated Sunday, July 3rd, 1932, has appeared a piece of news in which it is said that 'The Muslims on Saturday were up in arms not against the Hindus but their pseudo-leaders who in the name of religion exploited them before the public and the Government.'

The Bombay Muslims are not fools to be up in arms at this critical time even against their own so-called pseudo-leaders. When the disturbances reached their climax the Bombay Muslims had no time to stir out of their localities because of the dangers ahead.

The Muslims of Bombay never assembled at all. Some Muslims whom a dozen or other Muslims had invited to have a chat in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Saturday, the 2nd July when the situation in the City was so grave and critical, did assemble—under police protection.

This meeting as was announced beforehand was quite a private meeting. The Muslims of Bombay had nothing to do with this meeting. The opinions expressed were quite private. None of the audience was elected or selected by any class, section or Association in the City.

It is said that the meeting was "largely attended". This is not so. To say that the meeting was largely attended is to suggest that thousands of the Muslims attended the meeting which is quite untrue.

I would request these self-styled accredited representatives to hold a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay which I am sure would prove an eye-opener and remove all misunderstandings under which these gentlemen are labouring.

On Saturday the situation in the city was grave and alarming owing to the danger of attack on Muslim funerals. But while these so-called leaders of the Muslims were busy scheming, the real Muslim leaders and selfless workers were walking on foot in the scorching sun and going to the graveyard and protecting the Muslims from all dangers.

Unity, as urged by a speaker, is most desirable; but to preach the gospel of unity and to cause disruption, is nothing but jugglery of words.

One of the speakers advised the few in the Hall to "to find out another General to fight our battle." On the very face of it this statement shows that there was a gathering of the deserters who have flocked to find another General. The speaker has expressed willingness to work as common soldier but what about the other so-called and self-selected accredited representatives? Will they work as soldiers or every body will be a general? This pertinent question deserves to be answered.

To those who did not work whole-heartedly during the first fortnight, the first month or the third fortnight of the horrible disturbances and did not care for the Muslims but were quite indifferent and are now busy forming an Association in the name of the Muslims of Bombay without their sanction; an overwhelming majority of the Muslims will cry a definite "No" and will never recognise their Association.

Those who throw stones at the houses of others should not under any circumstance build houses of glass.

Let the Muslims "wait and see" whether immediate relief is rendered to those Mussalmans who have suffered during the present riots (in the months of May, June and the few days of July). If immediate relief can be rendered to those wounded in the months of May and June 1932 the Association would be congratulated for its work.

If the Association helps the Muslims and renders immediate relief even in July 1932 a month-and-a-half after the beginning of the disturbances and does not waste a month in this, we would congratulate the new general and if he is able to raise some common soldiers, we will congratulate them as well.

NO REFLECTION ON LEADERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to correct the impression that is likely to be created by the report published in the "Chronicle" of the meeting of Mussalmans at the Anjuman-i-Islamia Hall on Saturday last. It suggests as if the speakers protested against "false leadership" and asked the Muslims to beware of false leadership. In fact, if anything, it was far from the mind of the organisers to criticize any Muslim leader or to pass any judgment on their leadership.

The real object of the meeting was to form an association of Mussalmans ready to serve the Muslims in the present disturbed state and to work for their good and welfare on their own lines.

I have to add one word about my own speech. It is reported that I said: "Let us find out another general for us to fight our battle and I am prepared to work as a common soldier." What I meant was that I was prepared to work as a common soldier under any leader or commander provided he wanted to work sincerely for the good of my country and community.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. JALALI.

Bombay, July 4.

Why Penalise Poor Employees ?

DEMAND FOR FULL WAGES DURING PERIOD OF ABSENCE IN RIOTS

Matter Referred To Municipal Commissioner For Report

Can the Bombay Municipality collect amount of compensation awarded under the City Police Act without charging any remuneration? This question was discussed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday while discussing the resolution of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai who moved: "That as Government is likely to call upon the Municipal Commissioner to collect the amount of compensation to be determined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and payable to persons who have suffered loss in the recent riots under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner's attention be invited to Government letter No. 9744-2/D, dated the 23rd September 1931, and he be requested to ask Government to allow him to deduct the collection charges from the amount collected at the rate of 5 per cent.

COMPENSATION FOR COLLECTION.

Mr. Mohanlal said under the City Police Act, the Chief Presidency Magistrate awarded compensation, to those who suffered in riot. The Municipal Commissioner collected the compensation and handed it over to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. This involved labour and he failed to see why they should not charge 5 per cent for their trouble. At first they refused to collect the amount of compensation but their counsel's opinion was that the Municipality was bound to do so. Hence he thought they should charge for the trouble they took.

DEFECT IN LAW!

The Municipal Commissioner said if the Municipality did not get anything for collecting the compensation, it was due to the defect in law. According to law, the Municipality was bound to collect the amount and hand it over to the Chief Presidency Magistrate without deducting anything for the trouble. If they deducted 5 per cent of the collection, it would be illegal.

CITIZENS SUFFER.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the proposition and expressed his surprise that a democrat like Mr. Mohanlal had brought that resolution. If they demanded five per cent of the collection, the citizens would be sufferers, who would be asked to pay five per cent extra.

The proposition was put to vote and lost by a very large majority.

FULL WAGES DEMANDED.

The Corporation then constituted a special meeting to consider the following resolution moved by Mr. R. A. Gole: That the Corporation is of opinion that municipal employees should be paid full wages during their period of absence from duty on account of riot. The Commissioner be informed accordingly.

Mr. Gole said the Municipal employees were poor and hardly earned twelve to fourteen annas a day. Owing to riot in the city, they absented themselves and their wages were cut. He knew of many employers who had paid full wages to their employees for absence during the riot. After all it was a question of humanity and he urged the House to support his proposition.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

Dr. J. A. DeSouza opposed the resolution as he thought it would affect the discipline of the Municipal employees. Besides, he said, the Commissioner was not consulted by any one of those signatories, who called the special meeting.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle said two municipal employees had lost their lives in doing their duty. One was stabbed at Ripon Road last Saturday and another at Sandhurst Road at the beginning of the riot. He pointed out that these municipal employees and others who in spite of the riot in the City had kept the City in a clean condition deserved their appreciation. There were places where Dr. DeSouza in spite of his being armed with a revolver would not dare to go and yet these places were attended to by the Municipal scavengers, humble as they were. Soon after the riot subsided, all the Municipal employees in the menial service went to their respective places and cleansed the city otherwise there would have been some outbreak of epidemic.

"REFER TO COMMISSIONER."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Mr. Tairsee said that the Fire Brigade staff had responded calls in the riot affected areas without flinching. If they lay out a principle to pay for the days the employees worked, it was difficult to deviate from that principle.

WHY PENALISE POOR?

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved another amendment to drop the last sentence of the proposition viz: "The Commissioner be informed accordingly."

Mr. Talpade pointed out that apart from menials, even the officers had not gone to their duties, as it was risky to do so. Why then penalise the poor men? he asked.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner explained that out of 6,000 employees 5,970 were absent. The absence ranged from half a day to twenty-eight days. In view of the grave situation in the City, he allowed seven days leave. This was however taken advantage of by men who were already regular and had absented only for half a day. However, he had paid nearly 5,000 men and the question was of 750 whose absence was of too many days. He thought it was fair that an enquiry should be made for the cause of their absence. If they did not make any such enquiry, he left it to the House to appreciate what effect it would have upon the service.

The question was put to vote and Mr. Tairsee's resolution was carried.

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SERVANT OF SEVEN MASTERS

Dudrenec, Gentleman Adventurer Who Betrayed Many Princes

The Chevalier Charles Dudrenec is often pointed out as a rare thing, a gentleman amongst the military adventurers in India; but the truth is writes "Hyderabad" in the "Statesman" (Calcutta) that gentleman adventurers were by no means uncommon, and Dudrenec's only claim to the title was by right of birth. His conduct and character were the reverse of gentlemanly. The unknown writer of a MS. in the 'Bibliotheque Nationale' at Paris sums the matter up neatly. "Dudrenec has betrayed several Indian princes," he says, "he is known, throughout the Peninsula, as the most infamous brigand who has existed."

Dudrenec—the name is spelt in many different ways—was born at Brest, his father being a Commodore in the French Navy. He himself entered the same service as a midshipman, and is said to have come out to India in that capacity aboard a warship, about 1773. Making his way to Delhi, he joined Rene Madec's free company of French mercenaries, in which he served until about 1782, when he entered the service of the Begam Sombre. The only specific record of his activities at this period is to be found in the baptismal register maintained by Father Gregory, a Discaleed Carmelite missionary, from which it appears that at Delhi, on 22nd June 1783, he baptised a son of Charles Dudrenec, 'eques.' After some years he succeeded to the command of the Begam's troops; but resigned her service in 1791 to enter that of Tukoji Rao Holkar.

Under that prince, according to Compton, the Chevalier received three thousand rupees monthly for raising and training a regular brigade of four battalions of infantry. This force was decisively defeated at Lakheri in 1792 by the Maratha troops under De Boigne; but Dudrenec escaped with his life, and soon raised another force for Tukoji Rto to replace that which had been destroyed.

A CORPS OF AMAZONS

With this new command Dudrenec took part, in 1795, in the battle of Kharda (or as it is usually spelt in the old accounts, Kurdla). This time he had more success, and gained a complete victory over the Nizam's forces, which included a corps of amazons. In 1797 Tukoji Rto died; and Dudrenec with his brigade, now six battalions strong, gave his allegiance to Kasi Rao, who disputed the succession with Jaswant Rao. For two years, according to the French adventurer Louis Bourquien, Dudrenec governed the country in the name of Kasi Rao. Then Jaswant Rao escaped from captivity and betook himself to the neighbourhood of Indore where he soon collected a body of troops and showed that he intended to take possession of the country. The Chevalier underrated his opponent's strength and sent against him two battalions only, commanded by Europeans, Martin and L'Epinette. The little force was surprised in a pass and cut to pieces; and Dudrenec was compelled to take refuge with the Rajah of Kotah.

Rallying his forces, he fell on Jaswant Rao and completely defeated him but in 1798 his ardour was compelled to depart versary turned the tables on him from Holkar's territories, leaving behind him his son-in-law, Major Plumet, also a French soldier of fortune. To cut a long story short, it appears that he was eventually readmitted in some degree into Holkar enfavour, and from 1798 to 1800 administered Tonk and Rampura on behalf of the Indore Chief.

In the latter year he fought as an ally of the Marathas against the Raja of Jaipur at the battle of Malpura; but it was not long before his allegiance began to waver. After some trafficking with Lakwa Dada, he eventually decided to throw in his lot with Scindia and Perron; and from the latter he received the command of the Fourth Brigade of regulars, in succession to the Scotsman Colonel Robert Sutherland, standing."

SURRENDER.

With his new command he marched to the Deccan in February 1803. It was probably at this time that his wife died at Poona, for in the old French cemetery near the British infantry barracks at Ghorpuri is an inscription—relatively modern, for it was only set up in 1876 to the effect that "Madame 'Dufreneque (sic).," officers and others" die interred there On the approach of hostilities with the British, Perron hastily recalled the Fourth Brigade; and it marched for Hindustan from Jalgaon in Khandesh on 18th July. But the Chevalier's allegiance was wavering once again, and he made no haste on the road, preferring rather to watch the way events were shaping. It was not till 23rd August that he crossed the Narbadda at Hoshangabad and entered Hindustan.

When the Brigade was in the vicinity of Gwalior Dudrenec made up his mind. He deserted his command, with his chief European officers Major Lewis Ferdinand Smith and Captain Joseph L'Epinette; and surrendered himself at Muttra on 30th September, 1803 to the British cavalry commander, Colonel Vandeleur.

This was the end of his military career in India, during which he served no less than seven masters. It is noteworthy that the British did not trust him with a command though many other adventurers, French, English and German, received one after their surrender in 1803. His later life is all but unknown. He died on 4th September, 1810. Of his family and descendants we know little. Plumet, his son-in-law, returned to the Ile de France; and in St. John's Cemetery at Agra, where lie the bones of the merchants of the old Dutch and English factories, is the grave of one William Patric Dudrenec, who died in Agra Fort during the Mutiny at the age of thirty-two years. We may conjecture that he was a grandson of the Chevalier's; and he was not the only Frenchman to lose his life at Agra during those troublous times.

WHY PT. JAWAHARLALS' INTERVIEWS WERE CANCELLED ...

Are Govt. Carrying On Correspondence With Him On Political Questions ?

An Allahabad correspondent writes in "Advance".—

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, who had been to Dehra Dun to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, returned to Allahabad this morning, having been joined at Lucknow by Mrs. Uma Nehru who has been released from jail.

The party returned without interviewing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as they were informed, it is said, that the Government had decided to disallow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's interviews for a period of one month.

INTERVIEWS CANCELLED

The fortnightly interview with the Pandit was due on Sunday, June 26 but as the party desired to reach Lucknow on Sunday to join Mrs. Uma Nehru, they were it is said, allowed by the superintendent of the jail to interview the Pandit on Saturday but just before the time of the interview orders were received from the Government disallowing interviews with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for a month, the period of the ban having been ordered to begin from Sunday last when the last interview fell due, although the Nehru ladies had been waiting in Dehra Dun for the last several days for that day's interview.

The reasons for the Government's decision is not known to the ladies nor even, it is believed here, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who it is thought might address the Inspector-General of Prisons on the subject to inquire of the circumstances leading to the order in question.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR

Following the incident, which led to the cancellation of Mr. R. S. Pandit's interview for a month an unconfirmed rumour gained currency in Allahabad that the Government had been moved by some official circles to stop Mrs. Motilal Nehru's interviews with prisoners in jail as Mrs. Motilal Nehru was alleged to have abused the Allahabad Distric Jail Jailor when he prevented Mr. Pandit from reading an unauthorised letter, which was reported to have been handed over to him during the interview. The confirmation of this rumour was not available then nor is it available now, but certain circles are disposed to feel that the refusal of the Government to allow the Nehru ladies to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might also be the cutcome of the incident at Mr. Pandit's interview.

On the other hand, it is argued, if the incident at Mr. R S Pandit's interview had anything to do with the refusal to allow the Nehru ladies to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, why should the ban have been extended even to those ladies who had nothing to do with the incident under reference?

WHY PENALISE JAWAHAR?

The terms of the Government order in question are not available but the news received from Dehra Dun indicates that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's interviews have been cancelled for a month and not the Nehru ladies' interviews with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that is Pandit Bawaharlal Nehru will not be allowed interviews with any one for a period of one month. It is asked—if the incident at Mr. Pandit's interview is the cause of the present order in question, why should Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been penalised?

The Government's action in question, in the absense of a statement giving the reasons for the disallowance of interviews with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is expected to cause resentment in non-official circles and will remain shrouded in mystery and a subject of wild speculations.

It is reported that an impression caused by the Government's order under reference in Dehra Dun is that the Government are carrying on some correspondence with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on political questions and as they do not desire that anything of this correspondence should leak out before it produced any result, Mr. Nehru's interviews had been stopped for the time being.

'THOU SHALT NOT SPEAK'

War On Cupid

LONDON BOSSES' RULING

Cupid has been dealt a cruel blow by some London employers. They have decided that no marriage engagements shall be entered into by girls and men working in the same department.

It is felt that the efficiency of the department is lowered if employees are too friendly, and in some cases members of large firms on becoming engaged to co-workers have been warned that they must either accept a change to another department or resign.

ROMANCE IN SECRECY

"It is a monstrous ruling," a young factory packer said "I work alongside a girl who has promised to be my wife, but I must preserve the utmost secrecy about my romance in case it gets to the manager, as I would either be shifted or sacked."

The girls are equally indignant. "We start work at eight o'clock in the morning, and it is six before we finish," one said "So long as the few men in our department are friendly the work goes along smoothly and everybody is happy.

CAN'T TALK TOGETHER

"Why there should be anything against an engaged couple working together I don't know, for they certainly couldn't waste any time whispering sweet nothings in the modern factory with its carefuly worked-out time-sheets.

"I know one young couple who can't even walk together to lunch in case the heads get to know they are engaged."

Even among office workers there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction over the ruling, and there have been cases where clerks have been given subordinate positions on becoming engaged to girls in the same department.

"I've heard of instances where men have been changed to other departments for this reason," said the Secretary of the National Union of Clerks.

INDIAN T. U. FEDERATION

Annual Session At Madras On 16th And 17th Inst.

The Secretary of the Indian Trades Union Federation announces that the first annual session of the Federation, since the formation of the Federation in 1929, will be held at Madras on July 16 and 17. The place and time announced are very opportune since the Trades Union Unity Conference is also to be held at Madras on July 14 and 15. An opportunity will thus be offered to the Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Federation to discuss the question of Unity with the Trade Union Congress and the Railwaymen's Federation.

All the Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Federation are requested to send in their affiliation fees in time for them to partake in the discussions at Madras. They are also requested to expedite the work of electing delegates to the session, and of sending in not more than five resolutions to be considered by the Federation.

MAN WHO MADE GOOD

Burglar Turns Tradesman

In this little drama with the not unhappy ending figures the Man Who Made Good.

After he was convicted eleven years ago of burglary, the odds were naturally very much against him.

To-day he is a much respected tradesman in a substantial position, running his own car.

It so happened that a few days ago when a Marylebone constable was engaged in seeing that everything was just as it ought to be his attention was drawn to a motor-car.

The occupant was behaving curiously, for he was trying all the controls in turn.

He complained to the Sherlock Holmes in uniform that the car would not go!

Evidently the baffled would-be driver had been drinking, and he was asked what authority he had to touch the car.

Ownership he attributed to a pal, but this statement was found to be incorrect. The car belonged to Mrs. B. Fleetwood Walker, Devonshire-terr., Marylebone.

IN THE COURT

The scene shifts for the next act to the police court.

There Chas. Kelman, thirty-eight, flower seller, Gt. Barlow-st., Marlyebone, was accused of attempting to steal the car, or alternatively, of tampering with the mechanism.

The magistrate (Mr. Halkett) accepted his explanation. It was that he had been out with some friends, had had too much to drink, and, in his muddled state, believed that the car was his pal's.

It was then revealed that he had been convicted three times of burglary and housebreaking, but Detective Wyatt told the court that accused had been working honestly since 1921.

Kind words were added by the court missionary, Mr. Boswell. After conviction in 1921, Kelman went to him very down-hearted and despondent, and said he wanted to start afresh.

Mr. Boswell found him a "pitch" and helped him to get flowers as stock.

After that Kelman had worked so well with the aid of his wife and had proved himself so keen a business man that he was to-day prosperous.

That it was very creditable both to Kelman and to Mr. Boswell, was the comment of Mr. Halkett after hearing the story of a man's reformed life.

For what the magistrate described as "a drunken freak" the penalty was a fine of 20s.

EXPRESS FROM NASIK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The information that the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee was to consider the proposal of running an Express Train from Nasik, so as to enable the passengers to arrive in Bombay when the business hours of the city commence, had been revealed to the public by a Parsi gentleman, through the medium of your columns some time back. A long period has elapsed since then, but the fate of this Express Train still trembles in the balance as the Committee does not seem to have thought over the seriousness of the question.

It cannot be denied, that there is no such convenient train at present and if one such is provided, the hardships of the passengers either travelling by the Parcel train or by the subsequent trains that depart from Nasik in the small hours of the morning, would automatically cease to exist. The introduction of a Bombay-Nasik Express at an early date will be, in the interest of the travelling public as well the Railway Company, especially when the twelve-yearly great festival of the Hindus, the "Shivhasta," has just commenced at Nasik where thousands of Hindu devotees from all parts of India go on a pilgrimage, for a bath in the Holi river. The issuing of concession tickets for this festival will, I hope, also receive the early attention of the Committee.

Will the Railway Advisory Committee rise to the occasion and considering the grievances especially of the III class passengers give its prompt and serious attention to these questions or prefer to sleep over the same, while harping on the same tune "The Bus-Service Competition and the Decrease in Railway Earnings"?—Yours, etc.,

WAMAN KAPADE.

Khar Road,
July 2.

SIX CHRISTIANS BAILED OUT

Alleged Extortion Of Money

BOMBAY, Monday.

Francis Rego and five other Christians, including a woman, described as a gang of crooks, who were arrested by Lamington Road Police in connection with the alleged extortion of Rs. 2,855 from a Marwari by producing a "false mother" of his deceased mistress, were placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, who released them on bail, as the police are still investigating into the matter.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Portraits Of Former Chairmen Unveiled

A large gathering was present at the offices of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, on the occasion of the unveiling of the portraits of its three former chairmen, Mr. David Gostling, Mr. Framroze Joshi and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. The function was presided over by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

Dr. D'Monte, the present chairman said that the Society had completed 60 years of its existence. It was their desire to celebrate the occasion with great eclat, but the political situation and the commercial dislocation compelled them to postpone this programme.

ORIGIN OF COMPANY.

Giving a short history of the society, Dr. D'Monte said that the formation of this company was decided upon in 1871, and this decision was the outcome of the failure of two British insurance companies. The society had right upto now maintained its principle of democracy, discarding all considerations of caste, colour and creed. Upto 1912, a policy of "safety first" was followed, greater attention being paid to the funds of the society than to its business.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then unveiled the portraits, and made a short speech.

He said he had the honour of knowing Mr. Gostling who lived close to his father's house in Bandra. Mr. Gostling preferred walking, and that was the secret of his health. He also had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Joshi. His (speaker's) father and his brother were the policy-holders of this society, and so also himself. His brother took keen interest in the welfare of the society.

Mr. B. K. Desai, one of the Directors of the Society, proposing a vote of thanks to the President said that he (the latter) was the first man to go in for the biggest policy of this company. This society was the oldest among the Indian insurance companies in this country.

Sir Pheroze Sethna who spoke next, said he, too, knew Mr. Gostling personally and claimed the friendship of Mr. Joshi and the late Mr. Mirza.

The guests were then treated to refreshments, after which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thanked the organisers of the evening's function.

DEATH OF LAKHAJI KORKU

C. P. Government Issue Official Version

PACHMARHI, (By Mail)

The following communique has been issued by the Government of the Central Provinces in the Political and Military Department:—

As misleading and distorted accounts have appeared in certain newspapers, both locally and elsewhere, attributing the death of Lakhaji Korku of the Betul District to his being whipped for a forest offence, Government has ascertained the real facts of the case. They are as follows:—

Lakhaji a Congress volunteer, aged 15, was arrested for cutting wood from the Government forest at Nilgarh and was committed to jail custody as an undertrial prisoner on March 29 last. Along with three other persons accused in the case, he was examined by the Superintendent, District Jail (Civil Surgeon, Betul), on March 30, and it was found that there was nothing originally the matter with him.

12 STRIPES

On April 5 he was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes He was then examined by the jail doctor, who found him fit to undergo the sentence. The doctor was present while the sentence was being executed. There were no injurious effects from the caning and Lakhaji had no fever either before or after it. Up to the afternoon of May 4 that is, one month later, he was in normal state of health, but during the afternoon of that day he fell suddenly ill with vomitting and diarrhoea, and died on the morning of May 6. It will thus be seen that this caning on April 5 can have had no possible connection with his death.—A.P.

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R. T. C. MUSLIM POLICY PROVED A FAILURE

Dictatorical Attitude Of President Of Muslim Conference Resented

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

To protest against the postponement of the meeting of the executive board of the All-India Muslim Conference, a public meeting was held here last night with Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the chair and among those who came to Allahabad to attend the meeting were Maulana Azad Subhani, Syed Hussain Rayaz, Maulana Karamali, Dr. Abdul Farath, Syed Ayub Ahmed and Syed Zakir Ali.

The chairman narrated the entire history of the Muslim Conference and explained that the result of the Round Table Conference was utterly unsatisfactory, and the Muslim policy of co-operation had proved fruitless The chairman announced the formation of an Independent Party, and declared that in the event of Muslim Conference's failure to prove its bona fides within a reasonable time and in carrying out the mandate of the annual session, this Party of the Conference would come forward and introduce its own programme. The following resolution moved by Syed Zakir Ali was adopted:—

LAHORE MANDATE

"This meeting strongly condemns the obedience by the chairman of Muslim Conference to Simla dictates in open defiance of the mandate of Lahore Conference, and calls upon the Secretary to convene without loss of time a meeting of the Board to draw up lines of direct action, as directed by the Lahore Conference, and also to consider the dictatorial steps taken by the President under the misconception that the time of the decision was of no consequence. If the meeting of the board is not called within a fortnight or it does not act according to the mandate of the Lahore Conference the party will adopt its own programme."

OFFICE-BEARERS

The provisional Office-Bearers of the Independent Party are, Hon'ble Sheikh Mushair Hussain Kidwai of Gadia President, Sheik Zakir Ali Secretary, Maulana Hasrat Mohani Organising Secretary.

The Working Committee members include Maulana Azad Subhani, Abdul Latif Faroki of Madras, Ragheb Ahsan of Calcutta, Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed of Bombay and Syed Hasam Reaz.—A.P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Jute shares opened very firm after the week-end in sympathy with a better hessian market and good outside support. Towards the close market hardened considerably. In coals a limited turnover resulted without much change in prices. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special interest though Samastipore sugar shares were marked up. Government Securities were very strong. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. paper 69, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 74-14, 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1955/60 83, 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 98, 5-1/2 per cent. Loan 1938/48 99-14.

Banks.—Central Bank 15, Imperial contributory 262-8.

Coals.— Burrakur 3-10; South Karanpura 1-6.

Jutes.—Bally 82, Barnagore 83; Birla 7-13, Budge Budge 231-8, Clive 13-6; Dalhousie ordy. 266-2, ditto pref. 105-8, Gourepore 186, Hooghly pref. 13, Howrah ordy. 29-11, Kamarhatty ordy. 280 National ordy 15-2, New Central ordy. 322, Orient 189.

Miscellaneous.— Bengal Telephone ordy. 3-14, U. P. Electric 99, Indian Iron and Steel 2-10, Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 24, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 13, Indian Aluminium 48-8; Sugar shares; — Carew & Co. 14-4; New Savan 15-12; Samastipore 16-4.—A. P.

"BASUMATI" ORDERED TO DEPOSIT Rs. 500

CALCUTTA, July 4

Notices have been served on the keeper of the press and the printer and publisher of the "Basumati", a Bengali daily, demanding a deposit of Rs. 500 from each under the Press Ordinance.—A. P.

Calcutta's Bumper Harvest From Motor Vehicles Tax

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Collections in regard to the new tax on motor vehicles have amounted approximately to Rs. 4,47,000. In Calcutta there are about 25,000 motor vehicles including motor cycles and of these tax is paid only on 11,000 vehicles. It is expected that another six lakhs will be collected before collection is complete.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER IN BOMBAY

Conference At Secretariat With Leaders & Officials

BOMBAY, July 4.

In consequence of the grave situation in the city arising out of the Hindu-Muslim riots, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, paid a flying visit to Bombay to-day.

He arrived by the Deccan Queen from Poona this morning and shortly after interviewed several prominent citizens and civil and military officials at the Secretriate.

Among those who met him were Mr. N G Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Sir Ibhahim Rahimtola, Sardar Suleman Cassam Mitha, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, Major General Needham, the General Officer Commanding Bombay, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police and Sir H P Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Thomas returns to Poona this afternoon.—A.P.

PRIZE OF RS. 240

For Best Essay On Persian Literature In Deccan

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee appointed by Government for the encouragement of Islamic Learning it has been decided that out of the amount placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction during the current year for the encouragement of Oriental Learning a prize of Rs. 240/ should be given for the best essay on "the Rise and Development of Persian Literature in the Deccan."

The essay should be written in English. It should be typed and submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency Poona, by the 31st January 1933, together with a Memo. showing particulars regarding name, qualifications, age, caste, native place and present address etc. of the writer.

The competition for the prize is confined to natives of the Bombay Presidency only.

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MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN

Record Of Progress

The following is the concluding portion of the article contributed by Dr. V. S. Ram, of the Lucknow University, to the Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute Bombay. The previous portion appeared on the 2nd instant.

The six great cities—Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama—enjoy special powers in certain respects, and do not, however, need to obtain sanction from the central government for the levy of new taxes and for the exercise of other financial powers. The population and tax rate per capita in the six premier cities for 1923-1929 is as follows:—

	Population	Municipal taxes per capita
Osaka	2259000	27.2 Yen
Tokyo	2143200	33.3 Yen
Kyoto	717100	20.6 Yen
Yokohama	535332	2g.2 Yen
Kobe	659100	21.2 Yen
Nagoya	884594	21.2 Yen

This table shows that the tax per capita is comparatively higher than in the case of Indian cities where it is as follows:—

Calcutta	1327547	Rs.	10	0	0
Bombay	1175914	Rs.	21	1	2
Madras	526911	Rs.	7	9	2
Rangoon	341962	Rs.	14	7	8
Lucknow	217167	Rs.	4	15	1
Allahabad	145605	Rs.	7	11	10
Benares	195373	Rs.	6	3	8
Cawnpore	195085	Rs.	7	15	6

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK.

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the municipal authorities especially in the six premier cities are undertaking social welfare work, calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure in middle and lower middle classes. Two of these deserve brief mention—namely (1) the public market, and (2) the common dining halls. The first public municipal market was established in Osaka, the industrial capital of Japan and the largest city of the Empire in 1918, soon after the "Rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first, rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged, and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale by the municipal markets are reputed cheaper, though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those bought from private retail merchants. The patrons of these public market are people of middle and lower classes. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17, and a number at Kobe, Kyoto Nagoya and some other places. The profits, if any derived from these municipally owned and managed markets are shared by the tax payers in the form of reduction in taxes.

More interesting still is the establishment of common dining halls maintained by municipalities. The first common dining hall in Tokyo owes its existence to a philanthropist who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to the poorer people started in 1913 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Similar common halls have been opened by other municipalities in Osaka Kyoto and other cities, which are owned and operated by the city authorities, in most cases and even by religious and other charity bodies in other cases. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast (i.e. two annas) and 10 sen for either dinner or supper (2 -1|2 annas), but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 10 sen for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, namely 1 2 sen. Such common municipal dinning halls were first established in Germany and are now common in several western countries, but have not yet found their way to India. The establishment of these institutions in industrial cities like Bombay and Calcutta will no doubt be of great help to the working class population. It is high time that an experiment of this kind is made in some of the Indian cities.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The city of Tokyo municipalized street electric tramways in 1911 and the first municipal subway in Japan extending 1.27 miles was opened to traffic in December 1927. Tokyo city also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. Most Japanese cities and towns also own their waterworks sewage system, and in the case of Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe their own harbour works, gas works and other public utilities. The finances for these activities are raised in most cases by floating municipal loans which requires the sanction of the central government.

A word may be said about the police. The local authorities have no police powers. The police authority is a function of the State as in France, and is carried out by the Governors of the Prefectures. In Tokyo alone however, there is a Metropolitan Police Board as is the case in London and Paris. The Japanese do not regard the police power as a local function in any sense of the word.

RIGID CONTROL BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

To compare the extent of autonomy enjoyed by the local authorities in different countries is a matter of extreme difficulty, owing, in the first place, to the fact that practice may vary widely from the strict legal provisions, and secondly, to the number of factors which have to be taken in consideration. We may roughly say that in Japan there is administrative control over local areas as in the case of France, Germany, etc. and unlike in the case of the U.S.A. where there is legislative control. In Japan strict financial control is also exercised by central government, where local taxes are raised by levying certain sen or pies over national taxes. The taxes to which it may be applied are specified by law, and the amount of additions which may be made is strictly limited. We may conclude that the town and cities of Japan belong to the centralised and bureaucratic system, of which France is the model and the most complete exemplification: whereas in the U. S. A. England and the British Dominions (excepting India) there is the system of local autonomy, through the participation of the electors in large and fully responsible representative councils. As to which is the better system, the circumstances and requirements of each country can alone determine. Judged by the standard of efficiency alone, Japan seems to be second to none in the administration of its cities, but, viewed from the wider standpoint of popular control over local bodies, the Japanese system requires to be overhauled considerably before it can lay any pretensions to the title of self-governing and autonomous cities.

ORACLE OF SIWA

WHAT IT TOLD ALEXANDER

Divine Paternity Confirmed

Thirty-two years ago a young German Egyptologist travelled from Cairo to the Oasis of Siwa about 500 miles west of the Nile Valley, where he made some interesting investigations, identifying the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Ammon. Recently, this same professor, George Steindorff, now a septuagenarian and a high authority on Egyptian archaeology, who has been for years the editor of Baedeker's "Egypt," revisited the oasis.

Professor Steindorff made his first visit on camel-back, and the journey took 18 days; this time he went by motor-car in two days. He found very little change, writes a correspondent in "The Times," except that, owing partly to climatic conditions and partly to the peace which has descended upon the oasis since the Great War, the inhabitants of Siwa had abandoned the queer fortified towns in which they used to live and have built themselves houses, on the plains.

DETAILED STUDY.

This change, while actually insignificant, enabled the Professor to undertake a more detailed examination of the temple remains. On his first visit they had been built over by the little mud and salt walled houses of later-day Siwi, who were still living in them at the end of the last century. He was able to make a complete plan of the temple, which he found to be unlike any previously found in Egypt, and also to check some inscriptions, at which he obtained only a hasty glance on his previous visit.

These discoveries are important archaeologically, as they help to etch in a little more of Siwa's sparsely known history. The inscription—or such of it as has already been deciphered—shows that the temple was built in the middle of the fourth century B.C. and was dedicated to Jupiter Ammon by Setherdais, Prince of Siwa. About 100 yards away, and in a direct line with the temple entrance, stand other ruins, previously thought to be those of the temple itself.

INTERESTING PLACE.

Professor Steindorff, however, is of the opinion that these ruins, which consist of a large piece of wall "in situ" bearing some fine bas-reliefs still retaining their blue and green colouring and a long religious inscription, surrounded by heaps of broken pillars, formed an entrance hall to the temple proper. This hall was probably connected with the temple by an avenue of sphinxes or similar statues, but the intense salinity of the soil has destroyed all traces of these, leaving only little heaps of very broken debris.

Siwa is an extremely interesting place. Most of its past history is still unknown. The only fact which emerges at all clearly is that it was the site of the Oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in the fifth, fourth and third centuries B.C., one of the most important in the world. It reached the zenith of its fame in 331 B.C. when it was visited by Alexander the Great, who desired to ensure that he should enjoy divine favour. The Oracle was propitious, and Alexander returned to Egypt satisfied that he was the authentic son of Zeus. Siwa was at that time attached to Egypt, but it appears probable that for many centuries it was an independent Libyan State.

Situated in a deep, fertile valley some 500ft. below the flat, monotonous plateau which borders it, the Siwa Oasis contains many beautiful, clear springs, round each of which grow hundreds of palm trees, giving some of the finest dates in the world. Its inaccessibility is still the main reason why this fascinating place is so little known, for, although it is, in a direct line, less than 500 miles from Cairo, the roads are distinctly primitive.

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CUPID TAKES THE LAST TRICK

PARIS, (By Mail.)

A shooting drama which caused great interest in Paris at the time has ended in wedding bells with the marriage of Raymond Diere, a twenty-year-old electrician, and Mlle. Gattane Plante, who is employed in the Chancery of the Legion of Honour.

The couple's engagement was broken off by Mlle. Plante, and at the final interview between them M. Dirre pulled out a revolver and shot the girl before turning the weapon on himself. They were both taken to hospital, but recovered.

Diere stood his trial for attempted murder, but was acquitted, and he and his fiancee left the court arm-in-arm.

"SHOUTED WITH PLEASURE"

Man Who Applauded Doumer's Assassin

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Because he publicicly proclaimed his approval of the assassination of President Doumer by Gorguloff, a French street vendor, Hautefeuille, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

On hearing the news of the assassination on May 6, Hautefeuille shouted his pleasure in the Place de l'Etoile. He pleaded drunkenness at the time, but witnesses declared he was sober.

AMERICANS ARE MONEY MAD

Women Blamed

One of the most scathing indictments of the American mental outlook ever uttered by Mr. Overton Harris, a New York magistrate, who is studying British methods of administering justice in London. "I am greatly impressed with what I have seen at the Old Bailey and in the police courts," said Mr. Harris.

"English justice is infinitely superior to that of America. It is less formal, but it has more dignity.

Those who dispense it are fortunate in having to deal with a people possessing the high sense of morality and propriety of the English.

"What is wrong with the United States is a nation-wide lack of moral sense. Money is rated far above virtue.

"Prohibition has given rise to an oligarchy of crime. Racketeers and gangsters are respected and looked up to by honest citizens because they have made a corner in cash.

"Prohibition must be modified if the soul of America is to be saved I do not advocate the re-establishment of the old-time saloon, but the sooner it is made possible for the people of the United States lawfully to consume wholesome wines and beers the sooner will our crime-sheets shrink to normal.

"Adversity has hit America hard. As an American citizen I have no hesitation in declaring that I hope it continues.

"Ten years of adversity and financial stress would, in my view, bestow on the American public the moral sense it now lacks. Adversity is the finest national purifier that exists.

AMERICA'S REAL ENEMIES.

"My duties as a New York magistrate take me to courts in every part of the city. Harlem holds some of the worst and most dangerous criminals. It is not the negroes, who are hard-working, quiet, and ask only to be left to themselves, but the Dago half-breeds, Spanish-Italian-Portuguese hybrids, who are our social menace.

"Crime comes to them as naturally as speech to a baby. Murder means no more than lighting a cigarette.

"These are the people who have become millionaires through Prohibition.

"Gold-worship is the national vice. American women, mad for money and luxury, exert the worst possible influence on their menfolk.

"They drive their husbands to win money. They do not care whether it is obtained honestly or not."

"As Others See Us" Competition

"As Others See Us"

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Here is a novel, and, at the same time, interesting and instructive competition.

The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy. From the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a r chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the) of thought reading.

This competition is not fficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competitor getting only half the pictures right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

LAUGHTER, FATIGUE, AGONY, INNOCENCE, SORROW, CONTENTMENT, HORROR, BASHFULNESS, CONCENTRATION, EXPECTANCY, ANXIETY, DOURT, HUMOUR, FEAR, HAPPINESS, ANGER.

Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
3. Only the WORDS as given in the Clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
"AS OTHERS SEE US" COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***7th July 1932.***
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INST. OF LONDON

Examination Results

The results of the Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute for qualification of Insurance Specialists for the position of Officers and Managers in Insurance Companies, which was held in the Davar's College Hall in Bombay, in March 1932, have been declared and the following students of Davar's College of Commerce declared successful:—

Three A. CI. I. I. complete certificates have been secured by these students viz. Mr. A Vaidyanathan (with 2 honours) Mr. Meghji Hirji Shah and Mr. A. M. Nazir with honours in the Life Insurance Specialisation Part 1. The students have also secured in all 63 passes including 4 honours. The detailed results are as under:

PRELIMINARY

Contractor Homi B. Jeejeebhoy Dosoo J.

LIFE INSURANCE PART 1

Principles and Practice of Life Insurance:—

Desai Jivanji D.; Gajendragadkar V. N.; Joshee V V Shah Meghji H.; Shroff Vipin G.; Vaidyanathan A.

MATHEMATICS

Gajendragadkar V N; Nazir A M; S Parameshwaran; Ratnagar D P; (Honours) A Vaidyanathan; (Honours) Shah Meghji H.

PHYSIOLOGY

Nazir A M; B S Sankholkar; Shah Meghji H; A Vaidyanathan.

CLIMATIC & OCCUPATIONAL RISK

Da Chuna Gerson; Lall Shanker N; Shah Meghji H; Desai Jivanji D; Ratnakar D P; A Vaidyanathan (Honours).

TYPES OF ASSURANCES

Desai Jivanji D; Shah Meghji A Vaidyanathan.

LIFE OFFICE ORGANISATION

De Chuna Gerson; Desai Jivanji D; Jannah G V.

Joshee V V; B. S. Shankholkar Shah Meghji H.; Shroff Vipin G.; A. Vaidyanathan.

LIFE INSURANCE PART II.

Table of Mortality—P. S. S. Ramlingam.

LAW AFFECTING LIFE ASSURANCE PRACTICE.

Gulabhbhai M Naaik; P S S Ramalingam.

LIFE OFFICE VALUATION.

Gulabhbhai M. Naik; P. S. S. Ramalingam.

LIFE OFFICE ACCOUNTS AND INVESTMENTS.

P. S. S. Ramalingam.

LIFE OFFICE ADVERTISING AND PROSPECTUS.

H. V. Patel; P. S. S. Ramalingam; T. K. Shreenivas.

FIRE INSURANCE PART I.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

K. B. Bhavnagari; V. M. Choksi; A. Fernandes; M. A. Mhatre; C. R. Narayanswami; U. Suryaratnam.

FIRE COMMON HAZARDS.

U. Suryaratnam.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF FIRE INSURANCE.

K. P. Bhavnagari; G. V. Kothari; A. F. Rodrigues; U. Suryaratnam.

FIRE POLICY DRAFTING.

Joshee Nanlal P.

PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE

V. M. Choksi; R. B. Parelwalla; T. C. Pereira; U. Suryaratnam.

MARINE INSURANCE PART I.

Principles and Practice of Marine Insurance—N. M. Joshee.

General Average, York-Antwerp Rules etc.,—N. M. Joshi.

MARINE INSURANCE PART II.

Law and Practice of Marine Insurances—J. Bakshi.

LAW OF CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA.

J. L. Bakshi.

Marine Insurance Accounts.—J. L. Bakshi. (Honours.)

ODE TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Splendour United To Simplicity

On June 8—the 21st anniversary of Alexandra Rose Day—the King, accompanied by the Queen, unveiled Gilbert's lovely bronze memorial to Queen Alexandra.

The following ode which had been written for the occasion by Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, and set to music by Sir Edward Elgar, master of the King's Music, was sung on the occasion:—

"So many true princesses who have gone"
"Over the sea, as love or duty bade"
"To share abroad, till Death, a foreign throne,"
"Have given all things, and been ill repaid."

"Hatred has followed them and bitter days"
"But this most lovely woman and loved Queen,"
"Filled all the English nation with her praise;"
"We gather now to keep her memory green."

"Here, at this place, she often sat to mark"
"The tide of London life go roaring by,"
"The daylong multitude, the lighted dark,"
"The nightlong wheels, the glaring in the sky."

"Now here we set memorial of her stay"
"That passers by remember with a thrill:"—
"This lovely princess came from far away"
"And won our hearts and lives within them still."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Hon. Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali writes:—

"The following is a rough statement of scholarships recently awarded by the Committee of Management though some of these grants are provisional, and a few cases are still pending disposal.

The total number of applications received till the date of the last meeting of the Committee (i.e., till 19-6-1932) was 263:—

University Education—42 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 520 per month.

Secondary Education—84 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 414 per month.

Primary Education—7 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 27 per month.

Technical Education—21 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 262 per month.

Portuguese Education—1 scholarship of the aggregate value of Rs. 10 per month.

Sanskrit Education—1 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 15 per month.

Widows' Education—14 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 146-8-0 per month.

Total—170 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,394-8-0 per month."

CALCUTTA MURDER

Death Sentence For An Anglo-Indian

Robert Gomes and Mrs. Gomes were married in 1930 and since then according to the case for the prosecution there had been ill-feeling between them, resulting in petitions and counter-petitions in the Police Court. On the afternoon of May 11 when Mrs. Beryl Gomes and her mother Mrs. Graham were going along Bow Street, Calcutta the accused attacked the two women and severely injured them by stabbing them with a knife and a razor. Mrs. Gomes dropped down dead immediatelp while Mrs. Graham died on her way to hospital.

Agreeing with the verdict of the Jury, his lordship in passing sentence said that the Jury had seen fit strongly to recommend the accused to mercy. But in view of the serious nature of the crime his lordship did not feel justified in giving effect to that recommendation. He would however see that it was forwarded to the proper quarter and his lordship had no doubt that it would receive the most careful consideration which it deserved. But as the prisoner had been convicted of murder of two persons who were related to him by ties of marriage, his lordship had no other course open to him but to inflict the extreme penalty of the law.

CALCUTTA GANG CASE

Prison For Eleven Burglars

Mr. B N Mookherjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which Tara Singh and 12 others were prosecuted on a charge of being members of a gang formed for the purpose of habitually committing burglaries.

Tara Sing and nine others were each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Sankhi was sentenced to one year's hard labour while Sew Mongol and Kalroo were acquitted.

It was stated that the gang had their own informers, watchers, mistries and goldsmiths to dispose of stolen jewelleries. In course of the last three years, the gang was responsible for eighteen burglaries.

It was further stated that in one case a big iron-safe was removed from the house of a woman in Bowbazar. On another occasion the gang entered the "Bom Kali" temple at Baghbazar and removed all the ornaments of Goddess Kali. In the course of a burglary at Chetla in September 1931, Abdul Hamid, a member of the gang, was arrested in a rice godown and on a statement made by him, the other accused persons were arrested. Hamid was examined as a witness for the Crown.

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BOLL-WEEVIL THREAT ENCOURAGE BULLISH SENTIMENT IN COTTON

Hopes Of Lausanne Settlement

CONDITION OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP ABOVE NORMAL

Deterioration Expected In Coming Months

Bombay, July 4.

The New York Cotton Futures Prices advanced on unfavourable Prices advances on unfavourable weather and covering by shorts. The market opened at about unchanged prices and declined 7 pts. on scattered selling. At this level reports of excessive rains induced heavy short covering which in conjunction with speculative buying resulted in a rise of 2.5 points by noon. The market closed at a net rise of 18 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 5.95c.

The following New York Cotton Market review received by Reuter explains the situation:—

In the cotton market buying has not been active but apart from near month liquidation prices have advanced on light offerings. Showers in the Eastern Belt and too much rain in the Western Belt Sections, except South Texas, have favoured Boll weevil activity and caused nervousness regarding crop outlook. Private figures indicate that at the end of June the condition is above the average but some expect a rapid fall in July and August if conditions are not particularly favourable for weevil control.

July Notices representing 40,700 bales have been stopped by trade, including about 15,000 bales reported to have been taken for export to Germany. It is also rumoured that some July cotton will be taken for shipment to Japan. The opinion prevails that the trend depends on tre relation of this year's crop to the coming season's needs. At the same time Boll weevil threat enlourages bullish sentiment."

Next Friday the Census Bureau of the U.S.A. Agriculture Department will issue the report showing area under cotton cultivation. At present the average condition of the crop is somewhat better than normal, but there is considerable boll-weevil activity which is expected to damage the crop in the next eight weeks. This belief has caused heavy short-covering. Week-end cables from Lausanne are encouraging and at the moment bullish sentiment dominates.

The future course of cotton prices entirely depends upon the nature of weather.

Recent covering by shorts has weakened the technical situation of the market. The is no improvement in the demand of cotton textile goods. There is no improvement in the financial and political situation of Central Europe and the expected agreement at Lausanne Conference will not improve the buying capacity of masses in a short time.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 14 points at 5.75c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points on hedge selling. Later trade calling and belated short covering absorbed offerings. Weather reports were unfavourable and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 4.67d.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 4 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 11 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was closed on Saturday and the New York Cotton futures market will remain close to-day.

CRITICAL CROP MONTHS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Notwithstanding heavy realising prices improved on continued rains and increasing weevil infestation in the Western Belt apart from the serious reports already received from the Eastern Belt. Excessive rains at this stage not only increase weevil propogation but according to the agricultural Bureau reduce the yield considerably. With a more hopeful outlook at Lausanne Germany and Japan have taken up July New York tenders for shipment. Occasional setbacks are likely but with the critical months of July and August to be faced and the possibility of an improved political situation in Europe we believe advantage should be taken of any such setbacks to effect purchases.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson in their report, dated Liverpool, state:—

"With regard to the World economic outlook, we think it fair to say that if there has been any change it is slightly for the better. The speech of the Chancellor of Exchequer last week, in concluding the final stages of the Finance Bill, came as a somewhat heartening message to those who had read into the speeches of junior members of the Government undiluted pessimism, and the rather better feeling engendered has been aided by the circulated news of a closer rapprochment between the Prime Minister of France and England, following on their personal meeting before proceeding to the fateful Lausanne Conference.

It is, of course, generally understood that no definite arrangement can be arrived at there, seeing that America just on the eve of its party nominations for Presidency, will take no part in the discussions. But, as we said last week, if the European nations can agree upon a common policy the presentation of their unanimous view to the United States, when political considerations over there are not so paramount, would, we feel, be bound to be effectively listened to and acted upon. We leave it for the moment at that."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 5.93 (noon) lowest 5.68 (10-16 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-30 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in the entire belt. Heavy rains in South Texas. More rain expected.

5-33 p.m.: New York cables:—Continued rains.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Trade calling. Contracts scarce. Looks likely advance.

Liverpool. Further general rains. Weevil scare developing sentiment optimistic. Hoping settlement Lausanne over week-end.

New York:—Cotton weather market. Likelihood severe Weevil damage chief supporting factor. Initial infestation largest since 1923.

New York: Bullish report from outside growths and continued showery weather causes short covering, speculative and trade buying. Dry weather needed to cause good setback. Sentiment improved.

No Business In Cotton And Bullion

Bombay, July 4.

To business is reported to-dav in Cotton, Bullion and Seeds in the local markets.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Oit. 294. Jan. 282, March 279.

Bomyay—Liverpool:—Broach A.-May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 14-1/2 at Exchange 1/16.

A.-May (185)—New York May.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A.-(6,44) Rs. 15-1/4 at 3.57-5/8 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Hot Dry Weather Needed

MOVEMENT TO BEGIN THIS MONTH

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

Heavy weevil damage feared owing excessive rain this possible but too early give definite opinion as warm dry weather would entirely alter situation. Lack fertilisers and funds for poisoning make situation vulnerable Sentiment England generally better but not America. European developments shaping constructively though nothing definite. Owing improved sentiment here favourable Lausanne developments likely cause further upswing. While anticipating no slump consider Sterling unlikely appreciate.

Cable from their Dallas (Texas) Correspondents:—

Too much rain for best results causing weevil. Hot dry weather needed. Expect South Texas movement end July.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 30th June	19,32,056
Same time last season	32,22,213

Exports from 1st Sept to 30th June.

	1931/32	1930/31
United Kingdom	16,740	76,815
Continent	1,07,983	4,73,236
China	1,97,646	3,66,783
Japan	4,73,241	12,02,020
Coast Ports	35,342	21,712
U. S. A.	25	2,428
Total	8,30,977	21,42,994

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 30th June 1932	1,79,937
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 30th June 1932	7,44,583
Same period last year	7,34,141
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 30th June 1932	8,38,695
Same time last year	8,59,666

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 18th June	7,30,805
Total for the corresponding period last season	9,90,672
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 18th June	6,27,927
Total for the corresponding period last season	8,89,947

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 4.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 July.
Banks selling D D 1/6.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 to December.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 375.
Banks selling T T 374.
Banks buying T 371.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 675.
Banks buying D D 695.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 66 1/8

JAPAN:—
Banks buying T T 107.
Banks buying 60 days 102.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 86 1/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 111.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 66 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.57 5/8 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London Not quoted 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 7/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 90.95 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 25.50 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 13.25 2nd inst.
London/Italy 70.00 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 15.02 2nd inst.
London/Holland 8.85 2nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Strong.

Gold £5/15/0 1st inst; £5/15/10 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 16 11/16 1st inst.; 16 5/8 2nd inst.

Silver London Forward 16 3/4 1st inst.; 16 11/16 2nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 26 5/8 1st inst.; 26 5/8 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/32 per cent 1st inst; 1 1/16 per cent. 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/16 per cent 1st inst; 1 7/16 per cent. 2nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Banks of England rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent
3 mos 3 per cent
6 mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Further Sharp Rise

Bombay, July 4

3-1/2 p.c. Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 68 and advanced to Rs. 69-8 on heavy speculative buying and short covering. At this level there was some profit-taking which resulted in set-back to Rs. 69-6 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan advanced to Rs. 104-8 from the last closing of Rs. 103-4.

Our market is mainly influenced by strong London advices but we think it dangerous to follow the advance at present even if prices improve further in the near future:—

TAXABLE.

3-1/2 p.c. G P Notes 69-6.
4 per cent 1931-36 Cony. 93-8.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan 92-8.
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 73-0.
4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan 81-8.
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan 94-0
5 per cent 1934-44 Loan 94-0
4-1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds 98-4
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds 100-10.
5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40 Loan 100-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 104-8.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds 100-9
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 D D L 104-12.
4 per cent B P T 1971 Rs. 68-8.
5 per cent N Deb. 1959 Rs. 85-0.
6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 99-0.
6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937 Rs. 102-0.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise In Values

BURMA SHARES FIRM

Bombay, July 4.

The Share Bazar opened as usual but for some time there was no trading. At about 1 p.m. trading became normal. Trere was a fairly big turnover of business in the cash section. Later on free trading in most of the active forward scrips was noticeable. Following a sharp rise in Government Securities, there was a good enquiry in mill shares. Prices kept on hardening on steady buying. Burma shares were firm and advanced about Rs. 11/8. Tram shares were also in good demand.

The following are closing rates to-day:—

FORWARD.

Dyeing 626.
Fazal 212-8
Pearl 135.
Burma 311-4.
Hydro 123-12.
Tram 113-7.
Tata Ord. 17-8.
Govt. Paper 3½ p.c. 69-14
45-55 104-8.

CASH.

Scindia 6-14.
Oriental 1755
Petrol 2-8.
New India 18-2.
Andhra Ord. 890.
Tata Power 500.
India Bank 87-8.
Central Bank 15-4.
Imperial fully paid 1060.
Imperial New 26-4.
Imperial 2nd Pref. 35-8.
New Burma 107-8.
Telephone 51.
Power Pref. 1150.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

July 4th.

Clan Buchanan, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July 5th.

City of Eastbourne, Hollson, Liverpool via Karachi.

LOADING.

July 4th.

Steamer Wicheta for New York.

S S Clan Buchanan:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Buchanan arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S City of Eastborune:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Eastborune, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general & same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 4.

4 City of Eastbourne 3502, Karachi 5-7, Killick Nixon & Co.
5 Elysia 4211; Karachi; 3-7 Grahams T. Co.
6 Steel Mariner 3450 Calcutta, 4-7, M. M. & Co.
7 Clan Buchanan, 3288, Marmagao, 9-7 J F & Co.
8 Kilderpool 3263, Japan 4|7, M. M. and Co.
11 Mundra 4478, London 4-7 M. M. & Co.
12 Kaga Maru 3615, 12-7, Japan, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.
13 Garmula 3234 Bhawnagar, 6/7, M M and Co.
14 Karanja, 4646 Durban, 13/7 M M and Co.
15 Marienfels 4679 Antwerp N.F. Lionel Edwards Ltd.
16 Ockenfels 4679; Karachi; 4/7; Lionel Edward.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1377 P'-Gulf 6-7 M M & Co.
6 Hatkhola 4338, Calcutta 3-7, M. M & Co.
8 Hatkhola, 4338, Calcutta 5-7 M M & Co.
9 Gazana 3191, Calcutta, N. F. M. M. and Co.
12 Pundit 3199, Rangoon, 10-7. T. Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi 124, N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pasha, 3196, Calcutta 7-7 T M & Co.
B Jaladuta, 3089, Rangoon, N F, Scindia S N Co.
C|R Hatipara 4893, N. F. N. F. M. M. & Co.
K Dara 8083, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.
M Vita 1955, Busrah 8|7, M M and Co.
O|Sidi K Varela 1932, NF, M M & Co.
P Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M. & Co.
Q Janaki N F N F Malabar Steam ship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Comorin, 8|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Burdwan, 8|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma 7|7, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 1518, G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trenenfels 12|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.
Goldenfels 3-7 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk 15/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Yamagata Maru, 6|7, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 9|7, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 29|6 N. Y. Kaisha.
Madras Maru 1317 O. S. Kaisha, Ltd.

FROM SYDNEY.

Carthage 9|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 16-7 M M & Co.
Karanja 2|7 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Carthage, 9|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 16|7 P. and O.
Mundra 5/7, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 1417 G T C.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wichita, NF I. Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels 8/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 4/7 L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore 7/7, P and O S. N. Co.
Kaga Maru, 12/7, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 6|7, M. M. and Co.
Vita, 8|7 M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Garada N. F. M. M. and Co.
Jalabala N. F. S. S. Co.
Hatipara 5/7, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gazana 5/7 M M and Co.
Hatkhola N F M M & Co.
Pasha N F T M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou. NF, T M Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Pundit N. F. T. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wichita, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfells, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore P. and O. S. N. Co.
Kaga Maru N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta M. M. and Co.
Vita M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nerbudda, M M & Co.
Garada M. M. and Co.
Hatijara M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Hatimura M M and Co.
Haltahla M. M. and Co.
Gazana M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou T M & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Pundit T. M. and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Rawalpindi (boats), 1-7-32.
City of Eastbourne, 1-7-32.
Varela, 2-7-32.
Irrawadi 2-7-32.

EXPORTS.

S S Mundra for London.—201 bags groundnuts kernels, 70 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.; 667 bags linseed cakes, K Prasad & Co.; 14 cases bristles, M M & Co.; 5 bales animal skin, G. M. Rahimtoola.

For Hull.—100 drums groundnut oil, A Oomerbhoy; 1370 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.; 665 bags linseed oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—57 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas; 61 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.; 104 bales cotton thread waste, India Shipping Agency.

For Barcelona.— 330 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Manchester.—141 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons, 22 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 52 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.; 123 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg.—50 bags groundnut cakes, A B Ghandhi; 14 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 50 bags cotton fly, V A Sane.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas & Co.

For Antwerp.—35 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 640 bags groundnut cakes, K Prasad & Co.; 735 bags linseed cakes, A Baldeodas.

For Rotterdam.—1548 bags jowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 123 bags groundnut cakes, A B Gandhi.

For Houstan.—150 bales jute rags, S Cooper & Co.

For Passages.—30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Wichita for New York.—1680 bags myrabollams, C. Jivanlal & Co.

For Philadelphia.—4,000 bags myrabollam ,C, Jivanlal & Co.; 3200 bags myrabollam, Amin & Sons.; 615 bags rapeseed, 140 bags poppyseed, A Govindji.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe.—400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 4

S.S. Hatipara from Bassin Agents M M & Co.:—33,689 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—19,300 pcs teak scantlings; 1,204 bars pig lead; 23 cks wax; 88 pkgs. machinery.

From Cochin:—265 b'dle coir rope; 3,150 b'dle coir yarn; 136 b'dle mats; 35 b'dle rubber sailing; 124 b'dle tea.

From Calicut:—50 jatts coir yarn; 763 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagora:—297 bags cocoanuts; 66 bags copra.

S S Stroviken from Calcutta Agents, E S N Co.:—150 bags h cloth; 68 bags jute canvas; 30 bags jute twine; 70 bags twillunies 125 bags b. resin; 109 charts tea.

From Calicut:—21 bkts dry ginger; 516 bags cocoanuts; 60 boras cotton waste 162 bales cotton.

S.S. Bangolore from Singapore, Agents, M M & Co.:—100 bags sagoflower.

From Yokohama:—306 cases beer.

From Canton:—227 bags cassia; 285 bales raw silk.

From Hongkong:—107 bales raw silk; 500 bags sugar; 40 cases preserves; 150 bags sugar candy.

From Penang:—553 bags pearl tapioca; 202 bags betelnuts; 10 slabs tin.

From Shanghai:—100 bags beans; 48 bags tea; 60 bales raw silk yarn; 19 bales raw silk.

From Colombo:—255 cks tallow; 28 cases milk food; 30 bales wool; 20 cases dipping.

S S President Garfield from San Francisco, Agents, F F Campbell & Co.:—70 b'dle spring leaves; 200 cases cad fruits.

From Kobe:—100 cases apples.

From Manila:—25 pkgs tyre.

From Penang:—556 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—150 h/c tea; 90 cylinders cocoanuts oil; 20 b'dle gunnies.

S.S. Ozarda from Calcutta, Agents, M M & Co.:—5,026 tons coal.

From Tuticorin:—300 bales cotton; 35 bales cotton yarn; 50 bags oorid husk dust.

From Cochin:—250 h/c tea; 2,193 b'dle coir yarn; 180 b'dle coir rope; 94 b'dle mats.

S.S. Jaladuta from Moulmein, Agents S E N Co.:—50,621 b'dle

From Rangoon:—3,612 pcs teak [illegible] 322 bundles shan bam; 94 bags betelnuts; 60 cases confectionery; 130 bags chola; 89 bags beans; 138 bags kholli.

From Colombo:—450 drs cocoanut oil; 942 bags copra; 89 b'dle gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—410 bales cotton; 73 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin:—64 bags pepper dry; 80 b'dle mats; 27 bags plantains; 34 bags rag kapoor; 59 bags cashnuts; 100 bags blackpepper; 708 bags coir rope; 2,101 bags yarn.

"UNAUTHORISED NEWSSHEETS"

Two Volunteers Jailed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, sentenced to-day two Congress volunteers, on a charge of selling unauthorised news-sheets, to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The first accused, who is a 53-year old Hindu newspaper-vendor was arrested by Lamington Road Police on Saturday at 8-15 p. m. On searching his person, 90 copies of Gujarati, 25 of Marathi and 15 of English Congress Bulletins and a cash of Rs. 1-10-3 were recovered. He was charged under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Emergency Press Act of 1931.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge

Another accused, a 22-year old Hindu Youth, was arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Sunday at 5-30 p. m. On searching his person, 508 Marathi Congress leaflets and a cash of Rs. 0-12-6 were recovered. He was charged under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Emergency Press Act of 1931.

The accused stated that a Bania accosted him on the road and gave him that bundle of the printed matter and asked him to distribute them. That Bania also gave him annas eight for the trouble and then disappeared. He did not know to to read or write, so he did not know the contents of those leaflets.

He was also awarded four months' rigorous.

In-Door Games Tournament

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, writes:—

It is proposed to hold the in-door games Tournament in the following games in the first week of August, provided sufficient number of entries are forthcoming.

Ping-pong (Singles open); Chess; Draughts; Carrom (Singles open and Doubles open).

Members desirous of taking part in the tournament should give their names to the peon along with annas four for each game before the 15th inst.

BOMBAY SANSCRIT SCHOLARS.

The Goguldas Tejpal Sanscrit College sent up this year students for the examinations of the Government Danokrel College of Benares and of the Calcutta Sanscrit Association. Fourteen of them have been successful in he former case and ten in latter. One of them has passed the Acharya examination which is the highest examination held by the Benares College.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Mrs. C. B. Clee and Major E. G. W. W. Harrison dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

CO-OPERATION IN KURLA MILLS

At a meeting of the Managing Committees of all the Co-operative Credit Societies in Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, held on the 1st inst, at the Swadeshi Mills Welfare Office, presided over by Sheth Pestomji Burjorji, a very interesting discussion took place on the different types of new Co-operative organisations to be introduced in the Mills, with the permission of the authorities, and the meeting centatively approved the schemes of new organisation, which were put before the meeting by the Institute representatives the Schemes being a Co operative Restarant, a Co-operative Saving Bank, a Co-operative Conference with special programme of recreating attached to it and a request to the authorities to favour the Societies with allowing deductions from the paysheets of the borrowers case of his loan instalment.

The meeting resolved to forward all the proposals to the Mill's Authorities for their formal sanction, and requested the Co-operative Institute to help them in this new undertaking.

LEIGH MILL GIRL'S BRAVERY

Rescue Of Drowning Child

Mr. T. Lonsdale, the chairman at the Leigh Borough Police Court, presented the Royal Humane Society's certificate and £1 to Miss Hilda Heath (18), of Newton Road, Lowton, a frame tenter in the cardroom at the Hall Lane Spinning Company's mill, Leigh, for having the life of Daniel O'Brien, aged three years, of Trafalgar Street, Leigh.

Chief Inspector Heaton said on April 21 Miss Heath was going along the towpar of the Bridgewater Canal when the cry was raised that a little boy was drowning. Men on the bank showed no desire to take the risk, but Miss Heath, who is not a very expert swimmer, took off her raincoat, dived in fully clothed, rescued the boy and successfully tried artificial respiration.

This is the forty-sixth Royal Humane Society's certificate given during the last few years in Leigh.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1932

PATEL'S MISSION TO DUBLIN

Member Of The Anglo-Irish Tribunal ?

DE VALERA MAY SUGGEST HIS NAME

INDO-IRISH TRADE RELATIONS

It is understood that Mr. Patel will discuss with Mr. De Valera the future relations of the two countries and also the possibilities of trade between India and the Irish Free State.

Mr. Patel's last visit to Ireland was in 1927 when he saw Viscount Craigavon and the public statement he then made, that Ireland was too small to afford the upkeep of two Governments, led to a great deal of controversy in the North.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. V. J. Patel's visit to Dublin in response to an urgent communication from Mr. De Valera has led to rumours in Indian circles in London that Mr. Patel may be included in the proposed tribunal to settle the Irish question.

It is thought that Mr. De Valera, who is a personal friend of Mr. Patel, may suggest his name.

RIOTS AND TRIALS

More Men Remanded To Custody

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT INSPECTOR

Firing, Chase, And Arrests

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two of the three Muslims who tried to shoot at Inspector Paul and other police constables last night at the J. J. Hospital corner, were produced to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, charged with attempted murder. The police applied for a remand for further inquiries and for the arrest of another person in this connection.

In the remand application the police stated that last night at 10-15 Inspector Paul, of the Byculla police station was going on his rounds. When he reached the J. J. Hospital corner, he saw three Mahomedans coming in a taxi from the Grant Road side. As the curfew order had been newly promulgated and the inspector has his own suspicions of the inmates of the car, he ordered the car to stop and the persons to be searched. Mohammad Isa and Mohamad Dada got down from the car and the constables were searching their persons.

SUDDEN FIRING.

While the search was going on the third, Isuf Ibrahim, got down from the car and began firing from a revolver at the constables, who were searching the two. Immediately Inspector Paul tried to arrest him, the Muslim took to his heels all the while firing at the police. The inspector, who was chasing him, also fired a few shots from his revolver and thus fell the Muslim down by one of the shots. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition. The two others who were being searched also struggled and tried to escape from the police constables but were overpowered. In the struggle they also received injuries.

The magistrate granted the application and remanded the accused to jail custody till July 16.

ENLARGED ON BAIL.

Nine Hindus and six Muslims, arrested by the Nagpada police last night at Kamatipura on the suspicion of their having taken part in the recent rioting, were put up to-day and the police asked for a remand. The accused pleaded to be released on bail.

The magistrate enlarged all of them on a bail of Rs. 150 with a surety of like amount.

PART IN RIOTS.

Basheer Musa, arrested by the Nagpada police on Saturday last on the suspicion of his being connected with many rioting and stabbing cases, were remanded to police custody till July 16.

Abdulla Jan Mahomed, arrested on Sunday by the Nagpada police on the suspicion of his having taken part in the recent riots and in one or two cases of arson, was enlarged on bail in an amount of Rs. 200 and a surety of like amount till July 16.

Viswanath Kalichand, arrested on Sunday morning on the V. T. Station with a lathi, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default one week's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, for contravening the Polise Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons.

A JACK KNIFE.

Michalal Ramdaya, who was arrested on July 1, while carrying a jack knife was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, in default one week's imprisonment.

Sheik Abdulla, who was arrested yesterday by the Dongri police while carrying knives and sticks, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default one week's imprisonment.

Shaibaz Razak, arrested by the Palton Road police this morning with sticks and penknives, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 40, in default one week's imprisonment.

BIG KIRPAN

Santoksing Nehalsing, a Sikh, was arrested by the police under the Arms Act for carrying a "Kirpan" measuring 14 1|2 inches.

The accused, who was placed before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court, was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

INJURED IN THE NECK

Mohiddin Hussen (25), a cook, was stabbed in the neck yesterday evening on Falkland Road Bridge. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died two hours later.

Deputy-Inspector Soloman Raymond, giving evidence, stated that yesterday at about 5-30 p.m. Mohiddin was found lying injured in the foot (east) of Falkland Road Bridge. The culprits have not been traced so far.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a homicidal stab-wound in the neck inflicted by some unknown persons.

MUSLIM DIFFERENCES

Independent Party To Be Formed

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A Muslim meeting was held today at which Mr. Hasrat Mohani and Maulana Azad were present. The meeting protested against the postponement of the meeting of the Executive Board and announced the formation of an Independent Party within the Moslem Conference.

PULLING DOWN FLAGS

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

It is understood that a notice has been served on the Chairman of the Municipal Board ordering him to remove the National flags from all municipal buildings and stop their being put up again. Several persons have been served with notices directing them not to participate in Congress work.

Notice has also been issued ordering that a certain house where Congress activities are suspected to be going on should be vacated.—A. P.

SURPRISE ATTACKS

Hindu Drops Down Dead

Inquests of the bodies of a Hindu municipal sweeper, a Mahomedan cook and an unknown Hindu all victims of rioting, were held to-day by the city coroner in the presence of a jury.

Giga Jeth (45) was stabbed near Chunabhatti Road yesterday morning by a Muslim hooligan, while he was proceeding along Parel Road towards Pydhoni. The assailant after stabbling him on the abdomen took to his heels. Giga fell down on the road and was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Sripat Balaji, a police constable stated that yesterday at about 7 a.m. he was on duty near the Nawab Masjid at Bendi Bazaar. He saw an umbrella flying and Giga dropping down on the road. "Sudden murderous attacks on Hindus are constantly going on at Bendi Bazaar," added the police constable.

The jury recorded a verdict of death caused by bomorrhage from a homicidal stab-wound in the abdomen inflicted during the disturbances at Bhendi Bazaar.

LATHI WOUNDS

An unknown Hindu (45) was found lying injured on Friday afternoon at Sandhurst Road near the Banatwala Building with seven lathi wounds on the head. The police removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same evening.

Inspector Shirazi, giving evidence, stated that on Friday at about 1 p.m. information was received that a Hindu was lying unconscious on Sandhurst Road. He sent a policeman to the spot, who removed him to hospital, where he died the same evening. The skull of the deceased was badly fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by homicidal fracture of the skull.

"STOLEN" REVOLVER RECOVERED

Nagpur Students Charged With Theft

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 4.

Raghunandan Tewari and Bupendra Mukkerjee students of the Science College, Narendra Chatterjee a Matric Student, Maganlal Bagdi Secretary, Bharat Seva Sabha, Hanmant Memne, ex-dictator of the "War Council" and Maruti Burad have been arrested by the Nagpur Police in connection with the theft of a revolver from the quarters of Mr. Parmeshwar Dayal, City Superintendent of Police on Saturday last.

During his absence it is alleged, Raghunandan who is a nephew of the City Superintendent visited his uncle's place when he had been to see the Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur and stole the revolver.

After a vigorous investigation, Messrs. Shanker Dayal Shukul and Bhagwan Prasad of the C. I. D. traced the stolen revolver last night and put the accused under arrest.

One more revolver not accounted for is also recovered.

CONFINING HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION

Why Penalise Legal Practitioners For Political Activities ?

NAGPUR, July 3.
(By Mail)

A notice of a bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act has been given to the Central Provinces Legislative Council by Mr. T J Kedar M.L.C., who has secured the sanction of the Governor-General for its introduction in the local Council.

The amendment has been proposed in consequence of the Full Bench view of the Local High Court, which has ruled that under Section 13 F of the said Act, the High Court has power to take disciplinary steps against legal practitioners for their non-professional activities. The amendment seeks to confine the jurisdiction of the High Court only to their professional activities.

If the Bill is passed into law, the result will be that the High Court will be prevented from taking any steps against the legal practitioners who have been convicted of political offences or who have been proceeded against under any law for political activities.—A.P.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OPEN

The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court began this morning under the Presidency of Mr. Justice Barlee.

There are 36 cases on the calendar, involving 46 accused. Among them four cases are of murder, five of attempt to murder one of rioting and murder, four one of kidnapping and the remaining are of robbery, forgery and other miscellaneous offences.

In the beginning minor cases of theft and robbery were taken.

PICKETING AT CHARNI ROAD

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three volunteers were arrested to-day at Charni Road on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shops.

"GREAT PATRON OF STUDENTS"

"Brotherhood" Condolences To Tatas' Bereaved Family

Th Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has passed the following resolution:—

The Bombay Students Brotherhood has learnt with profound regret the news of the sad demise of Sir Dorab Tata, who was one of the life-members of the Brotherhood, and place on record their deep sense of loss sustained by the death of the great patron of students and sports, and offer their most sincere condolences to he bereaved family.

STABBING A HINDU

Mahomed S. A. Hakim, who was arrested while returning from a funeral procession, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court, and remanded to police custody.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that while returning yesterday with a funeral procession he attacked a Hindu and stabbed him. He was arrested by Sergeant Burton.

"THIS DEAR LAND"

Cardinal Blesses Ireland

LONDON, July 3.

Moving scenes in connection with the departure of Cardinal Lauri, the Papal Legate, from Kingstown closed his fortnight's stay in Ireland.

Escorted by cavalry wearing uniforms of blue and gold, the smiling Cardinal blessed thousands kneeling on the wayside.

Aboard a beflagged steamer chartered for him by the Government, the Cardinal blessed Mr. De Valera and his ministers, the Archbishop and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who knelt on the deck. Amid the booming of guns and the roar of cheering from the crowd on the quay, singing "Come Back to Erin", the ship set sail, while six aeroplanes in the form of a cross dipped over her in salute and the word "Vale" appeared in great gold letters over the harbour.

"God will surely bless this dear land," said the departing Cardinal, "I return to the Holy Father to tell him of the wonderful loyalty of this island to the Church."—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Choice Of British Competitors

LONDON, July 3.

The following have been selected to represent Great Britain in the Olympic Games:

100 metres: Fuller, Page and Reid.

200 Metres: Englehart, Fuller and Reid.

400 metres: Hampson, Stoneley and Rampling or Powell.

800 metres: Hampson and Powell.

1,500 metres: Corns and Thomas.

5,000 metres: Burns, Bailey and Evenson.

Steeplechase: Bailey and Evenson.

110 metres hurdles: Lord Burghley, Findlay and Harper.

400 metres hurdles: Lord Burghley.

Marathon: Ferris and Mcleod Wright.

Lord Burghley will captain the team.

50,000 metres walk: Green.

The 400 metres and 1,600 metres relay teams will be chosen from these.—Reuter.

POLO PLAYER'S DEATH

LONDON, July 4.

Captain Norman Bott, formerly manager of Shanghai's greyhound track, died in Bristol of injuries received on Saturday while playing polo. His pony dropped dead and rolled him.—Reuter.

WAYSIDE CHAT

Mr. Jayakar At Poona

POONA, July 4.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar broke journey here on his way to Bombay on Saturday and held discussions with the members of the Servants of India Society and other political leaders. At a special meeting of the Deccan Sabha which followed later, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru discussed the political situation and the Jayakar-Sapru statement.—A. P.

BOMBAY GERMAN SOCIETY

A Correspondent writes:—

The Bombay German Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft) is trying to make itself more and more useful as a cultural centre. In this it is helped by German University. The Society has now received at present a number of German books from the Deutsche Akadecie of Munich.

The Deutsche Akademie has been giving stipends to Indian students to enable them to study at German Universities, Technische Hochchulen (Technicle Colleges), Bergkademien (Mining Colleges), Landwirtschaftliche Hochschulen (College of Agriculture) etc. A number of Indian students have already taken advantage of these stipends and returned to India. These students are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of Deutsche Gesellschaft (at 55 Girgaum Road, Bombay) so that a complete list can be prepared and published in the Deutsche Rundschau (German Review) which is published by the Society Gesellschaft. All other Indian students who have studied in Germany are also requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of Deutsche Gesellschaft giving information about their studies and the years during which they were in Germany.

Indians who were in Germany must have heard about the Deutsche Morgenlaendische Gesellschaft (German Oriental Society) and the good work which the Society is doing. The Deutsche Gesellschaft Bombay, at this stage can not hope to do work of the same high standard as the D. M. G. in Germany. But with the co-operation of all who are interested in the German language and literature and who are willing to give a part of their time to work of the Deutsche Gesellschaft it will be possible to show good results in time to come.

WAR GUILT CLAUSE MUST GO

Germany's Objection To Five-Power Plan

REPARATION SETTLEMENT RECEDES

LAUSANNE, July 3.

A settlement of the reparations controversy is in sight, but has not yet been reached. It is understood that the Germans object to three points in the Five Power plan, namely the amount of payment, the condition of issue of bonds, and the camouflaged safeguarding clause, and demand cancellation of the part of the Versailles Treaty dealing with reparations, including the War Guild clause.

The German demands are likely to arouse the most intense opposition. Possibly they are made only for bargaining purposes.

CREDIT

The Germans also demand that the date for issue of bonds must be decided by a unanimous vote of the Council of the Bank of International Settlements, not merely by a majority vote, and that proper safeguards must be arranged for German markets and German credit in the event of bonds being issued.

They further demand that the figure of 4,000,000,000 marks must be halved.

It is understood that the terms offered by the Powers include prolongation of the moratorium for three years and thereafter until the Bank of International Settlements has determined Germany's ability to meet the annuities. It is understood that the figure of German contribution to the Reconstruction Fund has been decided in the neighbourhood of four millards marks.

COLLEGE GIRL KIDNAPPING CASE

Heavy Sentence On Motor Driver And Wife

GOVERNMEN PENSIONER AND TITLE-HOLDER AS COMPLAINANT

BOMBAY, Monday.

The curtain was rung down today in what is known as the "College Girl Kidnapping Case", when Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court delivered judgment, convicting both the accused on two distinct charges of kidnapping.

This case has been going on for some months, but the proceedings were heard in 'camera' at the request of the complainant's counsel.

The accused in this case are D. B. Surve, a motor-driver and his young wife, Parvatibai.

The magistrate took a serious view of the offence and sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' imprisonment on the first charge and to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150, or in default three months' further imprisonment, on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

The second accused Parvatibai was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default two months' imprisonment on the first charge and to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' imprisonment on the second charge. In this case also the sentences are to run concurrently.

WOMAN SOBS.

On hearing the sentence, the accused Parvatibai burst into tears and complained that the sentence passed against her was "vindictive". With tears rolling down her cheeks she observed: "Is this justice? A young woman on the threshold of her life sentenced to undergo the horrors of a jail life for ten months is most unfair." She went on in this strain, when her husband advised her to be calm and collected.

The complainant in this case is a Government pensioner and a title holder and was personal assistant to the Official Assignee before his retirement. He charged the accused with kidnapping his grand-daughter aged about 16, studying in the Previous class in the Elphinstone College in June, 1931.

The Magistrate requested the Press not to publish the name of the girl.

UNSCRUPULOUS COUPLE.

On the evidence before the court, the magistrate held that the accused were an unscrupulous couple, who got the girl under their control and influence, their motive apparently being to extort money from the complainant. The girl filed a false complaint against her grand-father in the Girgaum Police Court on the advice of the accused, which was later on withdrawn. The complainant then charged the accused with kidnapping his grand-daughter from his lawful guardianship.

Mr. C. N. Kaunga, who appeared for the complainant, pressed for a deterrent sentence under instructions from his client.

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